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TASS REPORTS SALT DELEGATIONS MEET IN GENEVA

3 April Meeting

LD031724 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 3, TASS--A meeting of heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American strategic offensive arms limitation talks was held here today.

4 April Meeting

LD041230 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 4, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA to the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic offensive arms took place here today.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SALT ACCORD, BETTER RELATIONS CITED

LD030859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Text] New York, 28 March, TASS--The positive development of Soviet-American relations will make an important contribution both to ending the arms race and to improving the political climate as a whole. This conclusion is drawn by prominent American politicians, public figures, scientists and specialists in the sphere of international relations in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Advocating the speediest conclusion and ratification by the U.S. Congress of the agreement to limit strategic offensive arms (SALT-II), W. Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, points out that this agreement will help to ease international tension and will accord with the interests of peace and detente.

W. Fulbright points to the need for the broad normalization of the entire complex of relations between the USSR and the United States, which are of decisive significance for lessening the threat of a new war and strengthening peace. There is simply no other way, he points out.

The former senator advocates, in particular, the development of Soviet-American business relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. He emphasizes that the discriminatory barriers erected by the U.S. Congress are destroying Soviet-American trade and hindering the policy of detente with the Soviet Union. The repeal of the discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment, which has discredited itself, would accord with the U.S. national interests and have a positive effect on the entire course of Soviet-American relations, W. Fulbright writes.

A number of authors express the conviction that the USSR and the United States must continue talks regarding the curbing of the arms race and measures to eliminate the threat of nuclear war. This opinion is voiced, in particular, by Prof R. Barnet, founder and leader of the Institute for the Study of Politics, who points out that the SALT-II agreement would be of "decisive significance for reducing the growing risk of nuclear war."

R. Barnet comes out in support of the USSR's proposals on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons against each other and simultaneously ending the production of nuclear weapons by all states.

R. Legvold of the American Council for International Relations expressed himself in favor of the disarmament talks and the further improvement of Soviet-American relations.

SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME OF MBFR TALKS COULD HELP SALT-II

LD040900 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1600 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Excerpts] 1978 marked substantial progress in the SALT-II talks. In the view of the participants in the talks, the outline of the agreement has been mainly defined. The problems which are still outstanding can be solved without any special efforts, if not only the USSR but also the United States would prove that they want to sign the document.

Optimistically appraising the importance of a new SALT agreement, we must make a small digression. As the long drawn-out talks on this problem have shown, the position of the American Government is strongly and permanently influenced by the military-industrial complex. Not wishing to accept an approximate military parity between the USSR and the United States, the American militarist circles advocate a policy of positions of strength vis-a-vis the socialist world. The influence of those circles is shown in the American Congress where the new Soviet-American SALT agreement has many opponents.

Sometimes reasonable proposals are made to the effect that the Vienna talks would develop at quite a different pace following the successful conclusion of the SALT-II agreements. But it is possible to see things in a different light as well. The success of the Vienna talks could serve as an additional impulse to the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on giving up offensive strategic weapons. In both instances, peace would be more lasting and new prospects would be opened up for deepening political and military detente.

U.S.-UK-SOVIET NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS HELD IN GENEVA

LD041231 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 4, TASS--A scheduled meeting of delegations of the USSR, the USA and Britain was held here at the talks on drawing up an agreement on complete and general ban on nuclear weapon tests. The next meeting of the delegations has been scheduled to be held after a working break in Geneva on May 21, 1979.

REVIEW ASSESSES NATO, PRC MILITARIZATION, MIDEAST TREATY

LD031147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "International Review"]

[Text] So, it is April again. Spring is inevitably coming into its own. Shakespeare's lines come to mind: April is marching in, dressed in fine clothes, and chasing limping winter before it.

This poetic metaphor is also applicable to the international situation. Detente remains the leading trend helping the planet's political climate to become warmer. The peoples' spring peace offensive is being launched. The "cold war" forces, although limp, are stubbornly refusing to leave the stage. They often launch counterattacks. In all latitudes the bitter struggle is continuing between the friends and enemies of progress, the supporters and opponents of detente.

Good-Neighborliness--The Best Course

We are now at a difficult and crucial moment in international life. Complications arise from the activeness of those ill-assorted forces which are trying to drag the peoples back to the times of the "cold war," but they are not succeeding in halting the positive changes. Detente is living. This is particularly perceptible on our old continent.

At present, in connection with the forthcoming visit to the USSR by French President V. Giscard d'Estaing, the foreign public is actively discussing the achievements of and prospects for relations between the two countries which are rightly called the pioneers of detente. The general verdict is that the favorable developments of multifaceted ties between the USSR and France is of great mutual benefit. Our relations are clearly oriented toward deepening cooperation, detente and goodneighborliness.

The distinctive feature of the present discussion on Soviet-French relations is the profound conviction that in the future, ties between the two countries will become still more multifaceted, richer, more mutually advantageous, and--most important--will be beneficial to detente. President V. Giscard d'Estaing noted: For France the policy of detente is a constant and important factor not depending on any changes in the international arena.

Despite the intrigues of the champions of confrontations, the materialization of detente planned by the all-European conference is continuing on the continent. Step by step, the provisions of the Final Act are being implemented. Here are two recent examples.

At the Belgrade meeting I witnessed the reluctance with which certain NATO delegations greeted the proposal by a number of countries on developing cooperation in the Mediterranean basin. They clearly wanted to keep this region as the U.S. 6th Fleet's sphere of control and as an arena of tension. The USSR and other socialist states supported the constructive idea. And the other day, in the capital of Malta, a conference of experts completed its work on elaborating practical recommendations on extending cooperation in the Mediterranean.

During the past week the delegates of the 34th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) held a businesslike discussion in Geneva on practical ways of implementing the Final Act provisions. Great attention was devoted to the Soviet proposal on convening a high level conference on environmental conservation.

"Good-neighborliness--irrespective of differences in political systems and views--is the best course in interstate relations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. An increasingly large number of people agree with this truth.

Asian countries greeted with lively interest the results of the visit by Thai Prime Minister K. Chamanan to the USSR. In his words, at the Moscow talks the foundations were laid for mutual understanding between our two countries: Yet quite recently Thailand had been merely a "zone of American military presence." A great response was evoked by the USSR's positive attitude to the idea put forward by Southeast Asian countries on creating a peace zone in that region.

A Dangerous Anachronism

The text of the North Atlantic Treaty had already been prepared 30 years ago. Two days later it was signed in Washington. People are preparing for NATO's jubilee in different ways on the two sides of the Atlantic. The White House has published a bombastic declaration calling on local authorities to mark the "historic" event in a "fitting manner." On the European side of the Atlantic there is a more cautious attitude and the "jubilee" will be celebrated very quietly on Wednesday. A small parade, closed to the public, will take place in front of the alliance headquarters, and then a 45-minute "ceremony" will be held. People in Evere have evidently realized that it is more sensible not to publicize the unseemly circumstances of NATO's birth.

The cradle of the military bloc was shrouded in mists of misinformation. On signing the treaty, President H. Truman called it a "shield against aggression," under whose defense a "happier life for all our citizens" would allegedly be insured. A shield against what aggression? "Soviet aggression," Western propaganda declared in every different sharp and flat. This lie is tenacious. At last year's NATO summit in Washington journalists were handed a blue pamphlet published by the NATO information service, in which I read the same black slander. "In 1949 the fear of Soviet expansion made West European countries seek alliance with North America."

On 1 April 1949 PRAVDA published a USSR Government memorandum on the North Atlantic bloc. One cannot fail to see the groundlessness of the North Atlantic Treaty's anti-Soviet motives, insofar as everyone knows that the Soviet Union does not intend to attack anyone, the document said. This treaty, it went on to note, is of a clearly aggressive nature and is directed against the USSR. Who has proved right?

During the last 30 years many books of memoirs and historical research have been published in the West confirming the accuracy of the Soviet assessment of NATO. The notorious John Foster Dulles, who pushed the ratification of the treaty through the U.S. Senate, admitted: "The information submitted to me both openly and privately by my government and by the heads and leaders of European governments does not show that the Soviet Union is now comtemplating wide military aggression in Europe."

The deliberate flagrant misinformation was a screen behind which the aggressive bloc was knocked together. It is useful to recall this, because the same screen is now being used to cover NATO's accelerated military preparations. With what fury the hawks fell on H. Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and Bundeswehr General (G. Bastian) when they made public the truth about the fact that the Soviet military potential is defensive in nature. If the truth is acknowledged, no justification remains for whipping up the arms race. [paragraph continues]

An astronomical sum--$1 trillion--has been spent by bloc members for militarist purposes in the last 8 years. They plan to throw another trillion into the bottomless pit of military expenditure in 5 years (1978-1983). Truman's promise of a happier life for the inhabitants of the Atlantic region sounds like a bitter taunt today--those trillions are taken out of the pockets of ordinary taxpayers.

The aim of "insuring security" in the region, proclaimed 30 years ago in the preamble to the treaty, can only be recalled as a mockery. It is precisely socioeconomic and political instability which characterizes the internal situation within NATO countries. Economic disorders (more than 17 million unemployed, galloping inflation, monetary fever and so forth) are combined with the precarious position of many governments. Cabinet reshuffles have become a common spectacle. Why has the British Parliament just passed a motion of no confidence in J.Callaghan's Labour government? Largely because during its 4 years in power this cabinet has zealously fulfilled Washington's orders on speeding up the arms race. By an irony of fate, on the eve of its fall Callaghan's cabinet published a white paper on defense, asserting that membership of NATO has brought Britain "indisputable benefits." What benefits? The 10 percent increase in the cost of living last year alone? Nearly 1.5 million unemployed? Votes were cast by 259 members of Parliament against approval for the white paper, which plans a further increase in the military budget (290 voted in favor).

Political instability reigns in Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Portugal and other "Atlantic" countries. The internal political struggle is also becoming sharply exacerbated in the United States.

Much is being said and written in the West now on the crisis in NATO--"very complex and deep-rooted," as the New York TIMES puts it. The militarists are trying in vain to make people understand that the crisis in engendered by the laggardness of the bloc's military might in relation to the Warsaw Pact. This is one of those fictions of which the Atlantic strategists are so fond. The deep roots must be sought within the very essence of the alliance. NATO's incurable disease is that during the period of the development of political detente this bloc remains an instrument of preparing aggression and suppressing the peoples' liberation movements; and that its political aims are incompatible with the interests of freedom and the peoples' independence and security. Mr. Mansfield, former senator and now U.S. ambassador to Japan, accurately described NATO as the biggest and least flexible of the "cold war" organizations. It is an anachronism.

The White House asserts in its statement that "for 30 years NATO has successfully averted war." A new myth.... If it was up to the bloc's militarist circles, the danger of war would not have receded.

A peaceful sky over Europe for a third of a century--that is the tremendous gain of the socialist countries and all peace-loving peoples. And it has been achieved in sharp confrontation with the aggressive line of imperialism, embodied by NATO. The main lesson of the bloc's 30 years is that we must curb the dangerous arms race.

When the Masks Fall

The West German trade union newspaper DRUCK UND PAPIER noted the other day: Not even the most peace-loving people can live in peace if they have malicious and aggressive neighbors. In the neighborhood of many Asian countries, the simultaneous activation of two aggressive forces is taking place--the American military and the Chinese great-power hegemonists.

Heightened concern is being caused by the news of the sharp buildup in U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is urgently elaborating concrete plans for creating a 5th fleet, which is to ply the waters of the Indian Ocean at all times. The hawks in the U.S. Congress are stepping up pressure on the administration, demanding the renunciation of J. Carter's election promise to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea. We are faced with the intensive militarization of what Z. Brzezinski mapped out as the "arc of crisis," stretching from the Pacific to the Horn of Africa.

At the same time the Beijing leaders have shamefully revealed themselves as dangerous instigators of war. According to the Indian press agency, the Chinese leadership, having suffered military failure in Vietnam, is trying to transfer to the diplomatic front and has started talking about peace so as to shake off its reputation as an aggressor. But the mask has been torn off the aggressor in front of all mankind. The Chinese occupation of a number of points on Vietnamese soil still continues. Everyone can hear the new appeals coming from China for the "intensification of war preparations" and the threats of "severely punishing" Vietnam.

Such exuberant belligerence is arousing unfeigned rapture among imperialist hawks. One of them, the Canadian Hans (Kukenkheym), published a triumphant letter in America's TIME magazine: "The Chinese are indirectly waging war for us and for the free (!) world."

China's neighbors have different feelings. India's journal FOREIGN NEWS AND FEATURES notes intense concern in Delhi at the accelerated policy of PRC militarization of the PRC, which is creating "new problems for insuring India's security." The Chinese aggression caused a shock in Japan, where even yesterday's supporters of the "peace and friendship" treaty with the PRC are, according to the newspaper YOMIURI, demanding explanations from the government: What does the concept of "hegemonism" really mean? But the greatest concern is manifested by Southeast Asian states, toward which, in accordance with Mao Zedong's designs, Chinese expansion is spearheaded. A report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service registers the concern of nonsocialist countries in that region at Beijing's policy.

Freedom-loving peoples cannot be deceived with any hypocritical fireworks or diplomatic tricks. The cover of the latest issue of TIME magazine carries a picture: A white dove with an olive branch in its beak against the background of a rainbow. That is exactly how the separate "peace" treaty between Israel and Egypt was depicted at the signing ceremony on the White House lawn. But the international public sees not the fluttering dove, but the hawk of war hovering ominously over the Near East.

West Germany's FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes with devastating sarcasm: "Peace treaties from which it has been unclear whether they will bring peace or not have been concluded in the past too. But such a treaty as the Israeli-Egyptian one, to which people throughout the world have a sceptical attitude, has probably never existed before." According to the general verdict, the separate deal means a military-political alliance between Tel Aviv and Cairo under U.S. auspices, aimed at suppressing the "disobedient" peoples of the Near East region, above all the Palestinian people, and at policing the interests of oil monopolies and implementing the Pentagon's strategic designs. "However paradoxical it may be," the New York TIMES says, feigning surprise, the treaty will lead to the acceleration of the arms race in the Near East. A paradox? No, the usual logic of imperialism's behavior: to hide behind the olive branch and whip up tension in the planet's hotspots.

However, the storm of rage which has seized the Arab East, the general condemnation of As-Sadat's treachery, the explosion of anti-American sentiments--all this makes it clear that the policing plan in black covers, called a peace treaty, will be very difficult to implement, although the organizers of the deal bragged on the White House lawn that they have taken the wheel of history into their hands.

No, it is inevitably not the imperialists and their clients who stand at the wheel of history, but the peoples fighting for freedom, peace and progress. On their side is the firm support of the land of the soviets.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL: SOVIET BLOC AIMS FOR WORLD PEACE

LD031027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Mighty Factor of Peace"]

[Text] The Communist Party and the Soviet Government consistently pursue a policy of peace and international cooperation. "Our goal," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the meeting with the voters of the capital's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, "is lasting peace and security for the Soviet people and lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all states of the world. And we will struggle tirelessly, without sparing our efforts and energy, to attain this goal."

The firm confidence in the successes of the Leninist, peace-loving foreign policy which imbues Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech has an unshakable foundation, namely, the growth of the might of the socialist community and the consolidation of its unity and cohesion. Acting cohesively, the fraternal countries have achieved detente. Continuing to act thus they will be able to resist any attempts to return the world to the time of the cold war or something even worse.

The unity and cohesiveness of the forces of peace promoted the ignominious failure of the Beijing hegemonists' barbaric aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The demand of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies resounded over the whole world as a terrible warning to the perfidious, cruel aggressor: "Hands off Vietnam and Laos!" Encountering such a severe warning and the mighty wave of protests throughout the world, and receiving sobering blows from the heroic Vietnamese people, the Chinese aggressors were obliged to retreat. The aggression by the clique of Beijing adventurists, which was fraught with a threat to world peace, exposed them to the international public as zealous accomplices of imperialism.

The socialist community is mightier than ever but it does not threaten anyone. The society of real socialism demonstrates its unarguable advantages over the capitalist society. Its socioeconomic program has as its ultimate goal the working people's well-being and the increasingly full satisfaction of their material and spiritual requirements. And its foreign policy program is peace for all peoples of the world. Upholding and intensifying the relaxation of international tension, the socialist countries are seeking to safeguard reliably the peoples' natural and legitimate right to live and work under conditions of peace, without fear of the threat of war.

The central salient of our Leninist foreign policy, which enjoys nationwide approval and support, has been and remains the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries. The community's foreign policy activity and coordinated international policy have become an important factor of the development of equal and friendly relations between states. There is no sphere of world politics in which the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, which display fraternity toward us, would not come out for the cause of justice, progress and peace. At today's important international forums the voice of the socialist community is authoritative and convincing. There is no problem of universal significance in world politics which could be resolved without the participation of the socialist community countries. In its foreign policy activity the socialist community relies on the support of the independent freedom-loving countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America and cooperates with all peace-loving states and public forces in the capitalist part of the world.

The socialist community countries come out with numerous initiatives promoting the consolidation of peace. This applies also to the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which contains a number of important new ideas aimed at the normalization of the international climate and at disarmament.

Friendly visits to Moscow by the party and state leaders of many socialist countries have been significant events of recent international life. In the talks with Soviet leaders and in the joint statements adopted, note was made again of the sides' determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and to improve the coordination of the fraternal countries' foreign policy activity both on a bilateral and multilateral basis within the Warsaw Pact framework. It has been confirmed that the decisions of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Commiteee Moscow conference are regarded as an important joint program of struggle by the socialist countries for the consolidation of the process of detente, the halting of the arms race and disarmament and the consolidation of peace and the peoples' security.

The socialist countries are fully determined to promote by every means the implementation of this noble program. The main routes for advancing to detente have been defined. Our course in foreign policy is peace and cooperation!

WASHINGTON KNEW OF PRC INVASION PLANS BEFORE DENG VISIT

LD031243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Washington Knew"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar--The U.S. CIA predicted the inevitability of Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam 6 weeks before it was unleashed, and the CIA briefed the administration on this, says a report by Congressman L. Aspin compiled on the basis of closed hearings in the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Intelligence.

Although this fact, to judge from the report in the New York TIMES, is cited in the report with a view to increasing CIA prestige, which was tarnished as a result of the American secret services' failure in connection with events in Iran, it is interesting in itself. The fact is evidence that Washington knew of the aggression being prepared by Beijing long before Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States last January-February and did nothing to prevent it.

U.S. 'FLIRTATION' WITH PRC MILITARISTS DENOUNCED

LD031449 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov report under rubric "Hello, New York!": "Beijing and the Pentagon"]

[Text] The aircraft factories, testing grounds and laboratories of the McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed military-industrial concerns--the U.S. Air Force's main suppliers--are concentrated north of Los Angeles, near the small town of Palmdale. The location of these enterprises has long been known. On the other hand, the output they deliver to the Pentagon is secret. Moreover, all their facilities are closed to foreigners. However, an exception to this rule was recorded recently: The McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed enterprises were visited by Fang Yi, vice premier of the [PRC] State Council who, as the New York TIMES noted, "showed himself to be astonishingly well informed about the warplanes produced by both concerns." The fact that the Beijing guest was so astonishingly "well informed" intrigued the Americans accompanying him. They had at first thought that he was quite ignorant about aircraft manufacture. Just who had managed to enlighten him?

As far as is known, an American called Stanley Greenfield made some contribution to this. This elderly, balding businessman is closely connected with the PRC diplomatic mission in New York. He says that he is absolutely apolitical and acts only as a middleman, forwarding heavy parcels from his office in a skyscraper on the corner of Manhattan's 42d Street and Park Avenue to the mysterious address: "Post Office Box 88, Beijing, China."

"My business with Beijing is perfectly legal," Greenfield says. "I don't meddle in politics. I only handle commercial deals which are to my advantage. The Chinese have paid me $200,000 in the last 4 years."

Greenfield makes no secret of the fact that many parcels, containing technical documents of the U.S. Defense Department, NASA, and also of the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps headquarters, have been dispatched to Beijing on orders from there.

"You must remember that my relations with Beijing and with Chinese representatives in New York have been approved and sanctioned by the State Department," Greenfield stresses.

This is true, like the fact that Energy Secretary Schlesinger, chief of the nuclear missile industry, brought from China 2 years ago a list of the Chinese Army's requests for strategic weapons.

In the United States the flirtation with the Beijing militarists is usually explained, on the one hand, by the anti-Soviet gambling on the "Chinese card" and, on the other, by the greed of the military-industrial complex. But a TIME magazine correspondent provides the following explanation: "China will soon have an army which will be unable to function without military equipment and spare parts from Los Angeles. And if this lasts for 10 years, it will hardly be possible for China to break away from the noncommunist orbit."

As for the military threat posed by Beijing to the Indochinese and Far Eastern countries, certain Washington politicians would like to turn even this to their own advantage. In the wake of China's attack on Vietnam, the State Department believes today, China's neighbors will be unable to avoid moderating their opposition to regional pacts reinforced by U.S. armed forces; this will guarantee the preservation of the American bases and will enhance the operational effectiveness of the 7th Fleet.

This position is applauded by the shareholders of McDonnell-Douglas and Lockheed. This is natural. However, the public is more cautious about the plans for rearming China. The predominant feeling is that it is dangerous to provide weapons for the Maoists who endlessly repeat "war, war." Congressman J. Anderson spoke recently in New York: His trip to China and a number of other Southeast Asian countries taught him a thing or two. He perceives "many nuances" in American-Chinese relations which have hitherto been obscured by the artificially created euphoria. Anderson called for a "new realism" not only with respect to trade and economic relations. "Realism," he remarked, "is also necessary in the security sphere." In the Republican congressman's opinion, the Maoists' power plays--for instance, against Taiwan--may have serious consequences for American interests in the western Pacific. But realism, as Anderson declared at the same time, "is also necessary in assessing Chinese actions" of an anti-Soviet nature.... A call for caution and circumspection. But will it be heeded by those who profess the modern hegemonists' doctrine: "Divide, arm and rule."

U.S. TO RESUME USING U-2'S TO COLLECT INFORMATION ON USSR

LD040906 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 4, TASS--The U.S. administration intends to resume the use of U-2 spy planes to collect information about the Soviet Union, the newspaper New York TIMES reports today with reference to government officials. The newspaper says that the latter have divulged that these plans constituted the key element of the new administration's new programme intended to make up for the loss of U.S. electronic eavesdropping stations in northern Iran.

The newspaper notes that the administration's plans envisage the fitting out of U-2 planes with special equipment for radio interception. The officials said that during their future missions the planes would fly in areas adjoining the southern border of the Soviet Union. The paper says that they refused to reveal where the planes would be based and over the territories of what countries they would fly.

VANCE WARNS COUNTRIES OPPOSED TO U.S. PLUNDER OF LDC'S

LD032030 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, laid down the fundamentals of American policy towards the developing countries in a statement made in Seattle recently. More from our observer Leonid Levchenko:

American officials have lately been claiming that the United States has shown a new approach towards problems of the developing countries, that is, shifting towards mutual cooperation. Without this propaganda screen it is clear that no signs of radical changes are to be observed in the American policies towards the developing countries. Until recently the United States and the former Western colonial powers have decided the affairs of countries on the three continents--Asia, Africa and Latin America--without these countries' participation. They decided them in their own favor, of course, using either (?strings) or capital. The countries in question were traditionally regarded as raw material suppliers. All the issues were solved by what was known as the club of the strong, in which the United States played the dominant role.

In short, everything was done in the interests of imperialist monopolies, and if today the United States and other Western countries have started an open dialog with the developing countries, this does not signify a new approach to problems of the developing countries, but is a sign of the growing prestige of the developing countries. Everything indicates that Washington counts on continuing to use the developing countries as markets for their goods. Incidentally, two-thirds of American exports go to the developing countries. The American secretary of state made it clear that in future, too, the United States intends to assign the developing countries the same role of raw material suppliers. As before, raw materials would be bought from the developing countries at low prices, and American manufactured goods would be sold at growing prices. In other words, the United States intends to keep on taking away from Asia, Africa and Latin America thousands of millions of dollars every year.

But foreign trade is not the only lever in this policy. According to Cyrus Vance, the United States shows a special interest in the energy resources of the developing countries. The United States wouldn't even mind helping these countries develop their energy resources. The American program for that area actually envisages control over the prospecting, development and extraction of oil and other fuel deposits in the developing countries. Now that the United States has lost its control of the Iranian oilfields it needs to make up for the loss at the expense of other oil-producing countries. The United States is ready to resort to extreme measures in order to perpetuate its policy of neocolonialist plunder. Evidently that was why Mr Vance's statement contained a warning to all countries which oppose American neocolonialist policy, a policy of exploitation and plunder.

U.S. COMPANIES DIDN'T PROVIDE SAFEGUARDS AT NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD032022 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A breakdown at the nuclear power plant near the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has caused grave concern among the local population and the authorities, as well as those in Washington.

Radiation was still being emitted from the plant Monday, while risky repair works continued there. State and local officials worked on evacuation plans covering a million residents in four counties surrounding the crippled plant. Dozens of people have already taken measures themselves and left the dangerous area. By some estimates at least 50,000 people have packed up and fled since on Wednesday the breakthrough of low-level radiation had begun.

Although members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who arrived on the spot of the accident make assurances there is no direct menace to the population of Harrisburg so far; they admit at the same time that in the reactor of the nuclear power plant a destructive process is going on, which may lead to the rupture of the reactor walls and an escape of a large amount of radiation. Specialists believe that in such a contingency the Harrisburg area may turn for years into a lifeless radioactive desert. There is also a danger for other American states. In the city of Syracuse, New York, the level of radiation in the past few days has been three to four times higher than usual. There has been a strong public reaction to the nuclear power station accident in Pennsylvania. People at rallies and demonstrations in different American cities point out that energy companies failed to ensure the necessary safeguards at atomic power stations because all they want is more profit.

And the administration is trying to protect the interests of big business and fails to make proper allocations for the protection of the environment. The union of concerned scientists has published a statement warning that the breakdown, like the one at the atomic station in Harrisburg, can occur in different American states. Member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress Edward Beard has expressed doubts about administration assurances that high safety standards are maintained at American atomic power plants. The congressman said technology used by the American (?firms) contains no safeguards against accidents like the one in Harrisburg. California Governor Edmund Brown has called for the closure of the atomic plant near Sacramento, and several congressmen have also called for shutting down other atomic power plants.

500 Exposed to Radiation

DW031350 Moscow in German to Germany 1107 GMT 3 Apr 79 DW

[Text] Some 200,000 people have already left the area bordering the American town of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where a breakdown occurred at the nuclear power plant. Although the danger of an explosion of the radioactive hydrogen in the reactor had been reduced, releases of radioactive substances continue. The tragedy occurred last Wednesday. Some 500 persons were exposed to radiation by radioactive steam which entered the atmosphere. It was stated by an expert that the radioactive fallout was the same as that registered after a major atomic bomb test. The U.S. public is disgusted to see that in their profiteering the big energy monopolies do not take the appropriate measures ensuring the atomic power plant's risk-free operation.

INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS OF U.S. CITIZENS LIKELY TO CONTINUE

LD040250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1835 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["Rights--A Reform Which Does Not Change Anything"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, was forced to admit the two-faced nature of the propoganda campaign in "defense" of human rights being conducted by Washington.

Speaking in the Senate, he noted that the United States remains the only major world power which has not yet ratified the three major international documents on human rights--the Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide and Punishment for it, the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Pact on Civilian and Political Rights. "Before criticizing others we should bring order to our own house first," Young stressed.

As is clear from the White House message to Congress, the personal life of each American from birth to death is under the vigilant eye of an entire army of federal, local and private agencies which are resorting to the aid of advanced electronic computers. Various departments of the federal government, thousands of banks and credit and insurance companies keep files on U.S. citizens. All kinds of firms and enterprises collect and check data on Americans when they are hired.

While admitting that the laws guaranteeing the rights of Americans are of a limited nature, the White House is at the same time not proposing any radical measures to work out, as is pointed out, "a broad national policy in defense of human rights." Instead a number of bills are being submitted to Congress to regulate the "norms of collecting files (on Americans) which contain especially delicate information."

But acquaintance with the proposed "reform," in the view of local observers, does not give Americans special reasons to hope that the problem of the infringement of their rights will somehow be solved by this. No changes are proposed to the laws "which regulate the eavesdropping on telephone conversations" for purposes which the authorities consider "necessary." The question of the surveillance of Americans which is systematically being carried out by the CIA, the FBI and other special services is not raised at all. Everything in this respect remains as before.

In the meantime it is known that in the archives of the secret police--the FBI--there are files for tens of millions of Americans which are being used to badger "dissidents" and persecute political activists of public, and in the first place progressive, organizations, and of the U.S. Communist Party.

BRIEFS

AEROFLOT FLIGHTS TO U.S.--Washington, March 30, TASS--As of April 1, 1979, in the summer period, the Aeroflot will make three flights a week between Moscow and New York Wednesday, Friday and Sunday and one flight a week between Moscow and Washington (Tuesday). This is the result of a Soviet-American accord on air communication between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD]

PRC DECIDES TO ABROGATE 1950 USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD031452 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress has decided not to prolong the treaty of friendship, union and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union.

The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reports the treaty signed in 1950 has long been in existence only nominally and has been violated not through the fault of the Chinese side.

Statements like that have nothing to do with reality. It was the Chinese leadership that chose the road towards more tensions in Sino-Soviet relations. It was none other than China that initiated the actual abrogation of the treaty. The Chinese decision not to prolong the treaty is a logical extension of Beijing's anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy, a policy for collution with the rank reactionaries and imperialists.

By having taken this decision, Beijing has placed upon itself the responsibility to the Chinese people, to the progressive and peace forces throughout the world.

PRC Leadership Urged Abrogation

OW020630 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 1 Apr 79 OW

[Shalygin commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: April 1979 is the month in which the 29th anniversary of the ratification of the USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance occurs. The treaty was signed in 1950. Recently Beijing has been issuing such statements as "the USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance has lost all significance and has become a scrap of paper." It appears that the Chinese leaders are urging the Soviet Union to abrogate the treaty. Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, has stated: "We will never take action merely because someone urges us to do so, nor are we willing to abrogate a treaty that represents the friendship between the Soviet people and the Chinese people. If the Beijing leaders abrogate the treaty they will have to face the consequences imposed by the Chinese people and the peace-loving and progressive forces throughout the world."

Shalygin points out: The USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance is based on the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples. The Soviet people are very satisfied with it. The USSR-PRC treaty is welcomed by the people of all fraternal countries and all people of goodwill. The world's democratic people have pointed out that every line of the treaty is filled with concern for consolidating peace and general security. In fulfilling the treaty obligations, the Soviet Union has given tremendous assistance to the People's Republic of China in restoring and developing the latter's national economy. In February 1959, RENMIN RIBAO pointed out that this assistance was "unprecedented in magnitude." This shows that the Soviet Union has consistently and seriously fulfilled its commitments in accordance with the treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed between the two countries.

Talk Marks Treaty Anniversary

OW032054 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 3 Apr 79 OW

[Second in series of talks by station observer Shalygin on the 29th anniversary of the USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance: "The Soviet Union Is Faithful to the Obligation to Strengthen Peace in the Far East"]

[Excerpts] In the USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed on 14 February 1950, both sides declared in the first clause their willingness to cooperate closely in all international activities aimed at insuring peace and the security of the world and to exert the necessary efforts toward realizing this aim, particularly to stop a repeat of aggression and any other act endangering peace in the Far East.

Over the past 29 years the Soviet Union consistently has been faithful to the obligations stipulated in the USSR-PRC treaty. The 14 February 1960 RENMIN RIBAO editorial on the 10th anniversary of the treaty eloquently admitted: The great alliance between China and the Soviet Union is a strong pillar for defending world peace and an invincible force in opposing imperialist aggression. In the past decade, the imperialist war force headed by the United States has launched armed aggression and military provocations in many parts of the world. However, the aggression and provocations have been crushed by the mighty peace forces. The great alliance between China and the Soviet Union has staunchly safeguarded the socialist countries' security, supported national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and played a decisive role in extinguishing the flames of war in Korea, restoring peace in Indochina, crushing the imperialist-instigated conspiracy in Hungary and curbing imperialist war and aggressive actions in the Near and Middle East and other regions.

During the Korean War, the Soviet Union and China closely cooperated with each other. The Soviet Union continuously supplied weapons, ammunition, fuel and medicine to the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers.

The Soviet Union took concerted actions with China, Korea and Vietnam and did its best to bring about ceasefires in Korea and Vietnam. In late 1954 and early 1955 when the United States was prepared to launch a war against China and the danger of a military conflict was imminent, the Soviet Union denounced such U.S. actions and proposed in December 1954 that the UN General Assembly discuss the U.S. aggressive acts against China and the U.S. Navy's responsibility for such acts. The Soviet delegate demanded that appropriate measures be taken to restrain aggressive actions against China.

In recent years the Soviet Union has also exerted all efforts to strengthen peace in the Far East. The Soviet proposal for insuring security in Asia on the basis of collective efforts by Asian nations precisely serves this obligation. The Soviet Union's practical measures for developing political and economic relations with countries in this region are also aimed at strengthening peace in the Far East. Strengthening peace and security in the world, including the Far East, is also the primary task of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union has always carried out a peace-loving foreign policy, including the Far East. This is proof of the Soviet Union's faith in the USSR-PRC treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance signed 29 years ago.

PRC PLAYING SUPPORTING ROLE FOR U.S. IN MIDDLE EAST

OW040109 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 2 Apr 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "China and the Near East"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Let us analyze the Beijing's leaders basis for their Near East policy. As we all know, they have openly and shamelessly challenged public opinion in the Arab world by praising the so-called peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. This undoubtedly hurts China's prestige among Arab countries. Why then are they doing this?

The treaty in fact ignores the Palestine question. It contains not a single word about the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. We must understand, however, that this is the crucial issue in the Near East. Unless the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are guaranteed, there can be no lasting peace in this region. PLO leaders and the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries hold completely identical views on this question. In the past few months U.S. imperialism has repeatedly tried to win over King Husayn of Jordan without success. Recently Husayn stated: The treaty signed in Washington wrecks the chance for peace and undoubtedly will increase tensions in the Near East.

It seems that the Chinese leaders are very happy over this prospect. For some time the "peace" they refer to has become a codename for a policy of instigating armed conflicts throughout the world. Following their teacher Mao Zedong's behest and prescription, they are doing their best to aggravate the tense situation and increase the so-called factors of war. This is a major orientation of Maoist global strategy. In this sense the Near East offers many attractive possibilities to Zhongnanhai. Even now the danger of armed conflict still exists in this region. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the flames of war may spread beyond this region. Mao Zedong's successors in Beijing are very pleased with this situation. Therefore the Chinese leaders have expressed their approval of the separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

However, the matter doesn't end here. Recently Washington and its assistants in Beijing have (?made a deal) to oppose the national liberation movement. U.S. imperialism plays the leading role in Latin America, Africa and the Near East. At the same time, it has issued Beijing a permit to carry out aggression and provocation in Southeast Asia, primarily Indochina. It is understandable why the United States pays special attention to the Near East. According to the weekly TIME, the United States has a very large stake here. With the recent revolutionary change in Iran, U.S. imperialism has lost a vital strategic base in this region. They now want to get even and, relying on As-Sadat and Zionist elements, are stepping up military and political intervention in the Arab world. And Beijing's leaders play a supporting role according to Washington's political orders. It should be considered that details of this (?balancing act) were agreed upon not long ago when Deng Xiaoping visited the United States.

In fact, in this treaty venture the United States and Israel do not lose much prestige, since no one expects them to support the Arab people's struggle for liberation. It is different, however, for the Beijing and Egyptian leaders. As for the Beijing leaders, by supporting U.S. and Israeli conspiracies in the Near East, they have convincingly shown their hypocrisy in voicing support for the Arab people in contradiction to the traitorous nature of their policy.

RUSAKOV DENOUNCES MAOIST FALSIFICATIONS OF HISTORY

LD031529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Against Maoist Falsifications of History"]

[Text] A practical scientific conference was held in Moscow 27 through 29 March devoted to topical problems of the struggle against Maoist falsifications in the sphere of history. It was held by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. Eminent Soviet and foreign scholars and party workers and representatives of the Moscow public took part in the work of the conference.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the opening speech.

In the world today, he said, an acute ideological struggle is being waged unremittingly around the key events which have determined the countenance of our era. The 20th century is the century of the October Revolution, the century of the assertion of real socialism in a large group of the world's countries. It is precisely now that real socialism is increasingly determining the course of world development and that our class enemy is stepping up attempts to discredit it by any means and to distort the truth about the establishment of international socialist relations. A considerable number of bourgeois scholars and for some time now, and with particular zeal, the Beijing falsifiers of history, have been engaged in this.

As for the Beijing slanderers, they are acting especially perfidiously. History is being distorted under the flag of sociological research and pseudo-scientific output is frequently camouflaged with Marxist-Leninist phraseology. From the annals of centuries the Chinese falsifiers take only what they can in some way adapt to the needs of Beijing's present course. Depicting China as a country which has been "offended" by its neighbors, the Maoist henchmen seek justification for the hegemonist, expansionist policy of present-day Beijing and strive to stupefy China's multimillion masses with the venom of great-power chauvinism. Attempts to justify "scientifically" China's territorial claims against neighboring countries are particularly striking in this unseemly activity of the Maoists.

History abounds in precedents attesting that every aggressor usually began preparation for aggression with a so-called cartographical war, with historical, geographical or other--sometimes concealed--justification for his claims to foreign lands. Practice shows that this is the model of events which Beijing has adopted. The aggression against India at the end of the fifties and the early sixties is just one example.

China's recent armed attack against Vietnam with the undoubted complicity of the imperialist forces in this criminal action created a situation in which the stability of world peace was seriously threatened. Even now Beijing is not renouncing the fuelling of tension and armed provocations. This is borne out by the Chinese military's seizure of so-called "disputed" regions on Vietnamese-Chinese border and China's constant acts of provocation against Laos and Kampuchea.

The aggression against Vietnam, K.V. Rusakov noted, has not attained its goals. The staunchness and courage of the Vietnamese people were victorious as were the effective solidarity with Vietnam displayed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the widespread denunciation of the invaders by the international public.

Beijing's attack against Socialist Vietnam gave bourgeois propaganda a pretext for a widespread campaign whose aim was to prove that wars are engendered not only by imperialism but also by socialism. This act of ideological sabotage must be resolutely denounced. In reality socialism does not, and of course cannot, either as a teaching or a political system bear any responsibility whatever for the Chinese troops' attack against Vietnam. This piratical attack was prepared and dictated not by socialist ideas but by Maoism--the ideology of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism.

Our parties' struggle against Maoist ideology and practice also pursues profoundly noble aims for the Chinese people. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "We are deeply convinced that it is not on the paths of struggle against the USSR and the other socialist countries and against the entire communist movement, but on the paths of alliance and fraternal cooperation with them, that China's true national resurrection can be achieved and its socialist development insured."

Academicians A.L. Narochnitskiy and A.R. Okladnikov, USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding members M.I. Sladkovskiy, S.L. Tikhvinskiy, A.I. Krushanov and P.A. Zhilin, union republic academies of sciences members M.K. Nurmikhanedov and B.I. Iskandarov and others addressed the conference. The following scholars from the fraternal socialist countries took part in it: Dao Duy Tung (SRV), D. Kosev (Bulgaria), (F. Tekei) (Hungary), R. Felber (GDR), (Sh. Bira) (Mongolia), R. Slawinski (Poland), J. Cesar (CSSR) and others. The reports exposed the attempts of Maoist historians and propagandists to falsify world history and the history of China itself to the advantage of their own hegemonist, chauvinist aims and revealed the anti-Marxist, antiscientific essence of the "corrections to history" carried out by the Maoists for purposes of political speculation. The conference subjected to reasoned criticism the Maoist falsifications of the USSR's history which present in distorted form our country's place in the modern world historical process and showed the Chinese leadership's shift toward hegemonism and lapsing into positions of social-chauvinist ideology.

Dao Duy Tung noted that for over 50 years the Soviet Union has always rendered support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause and thatthe timely and effective actions of the great land of Lenin have now been heard as an awesome warning to the Chinese invaders and their imperialist allies. The annexation of Vietnam's territory is the Chinese reactionaries' age-old dream. For many years now they have been using perfidious methods to push Vietnam onto the path chosen by the Beijing leaders--the path of anti-Sovietism and struggle against the three revolutionary currents of the present day--and have gone so far as to betray the interests of the working people of the whole world and the Chinese people themselves with a view to implementing their dark expansionist designs. The 50-million strong Vietnamese people have been tempered in the prolonged war against imperialism, are rallied together with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and enjoy the warm support and aid of the peoples of the world and above all of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. A people like this will unfailingly deal a fitting rebuff to any aggressive impulses of the Chinese reactionary military.

BHUTTO EXECUTED IN RAWALPINDI PRISON

LD040706 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Blamabad, April 4, TASS--It has been officially announced here that former Prime Minister of Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was executed in Rawalpindi Prison at dawn today.

AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES TO RESIST FOREIGN INTERVENTION

LD031526 Moscow in Romanian to Romania 1800 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] In connection with the struggle of the Afghan people against internal and external reaction, our commentator Aleksandr Supoparov writes:

These last few days big meetings and rallies have been held in Afghanistan attended by workers, peasants and representatives of all sections of the population. They firmly supported the measures taken by the republic's government to put an end to the diversionist activity of the counterrevolutionary forces and outside intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs. The posters carried by the demonstrators state: Down With the Internal and External Enemies of the Afghan People! Let's Defend the Gains of the Revolution!

The new antifeudal regime in Afghanistan has been seriously endangered by the counterrevolutionary bands which slipped in from abroad. They attacked a number of localities and tried to gain control of Herat city in order to create a base for an offensive against the revolutionary power. But the plotters failed. The Afghan people gave a resolute reply. The bands have been crushed and the situation in Herat has been stabilized.

Many facts prove that this plot is masterminded by international reaction and imperialists who do not want to accept that they have lost Afghanistan, the Kabul TIMES writes. Among the protectors of the Afghan counterrevolution are the U.S. and British espionage services. The plotters are also supported and incited by the Beijing rulers. As Nurzai, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic, stated, Chinese instructors prepared bands of terrorists from among Afghan traitors and feudalists who had fled the country. Afterward they slipped these bands into the mountainous Badakshan Province. While the bands near the town of Herat were being crushed, arms made in the United States were captured.

The plotters who hatch intrigues against the young Afghan democracy use not only guns but also the poison of odious slanders. In this respect, the British radio BBC has played a conspicuous role. Together with the liars in Cairo, London spreads fabrications which aim not only at spreading enmity among the Afghans but also at inciting Muslim countries against the Afghan state--especially Iran.

Hafizollah Amin, the new Afghan prime minister, has stated that the provocative propaganda from abroad aims not at defending Islam but at struggling against the working people of Afghanistan, and against the People's Democratic Party which strictly observes the customs and traditions of the people. Abdul Aziz Saddiq, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Muslim clergy of Afghanistan, unmasked the slanders of the enemy. He said: In our country all people have equal rights. The Muslims can practice their cult, read the Koran and go to the mosque.

The government in no way hinders the Muslim religion; on the contrary, it is concerned with the needs and aspirations of the worshippers and gives them all the necessary help. Those who act against the government and Muslims of Afghanistan are told: Do not interfere in the affairs of other people. We will not allow anybody to hinder us as we build a free and happy life.

Foreign Backing for Counterrevolutionaries

LD031848 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The April revolution in Afghanistan enjoys the unremitting support of the unanimous majority of the people of that country, and local and foreign reaction will not succeed [passage indistinct] the progress of revolutionary reforms in Afghanistan. Participants in the program [words indistinct] who is an expert in international affairs [words indistinct] Leonid Zamyatin, director of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, first deputy of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Valentin Zorin, political commentator of All-Union Radio and Central Television, participated in this program and acknowledged that social and economic reforms which started in Afghanistan last year were supported by the toilers of that country.

The huge debt of the farmers to usurers was abolished. Equality [word indistinct] women's rights was declared. Agrarian reform started, and in the fight against illiteracy [words indistinct], and in the field of health huge steps were taken. As the participants in the television program Studio Nine emphasized, Afghanistan, by accomplishing all these feats, found not only loyal friends but also enemies. The feudal landowners and the religious clergy who were driven out of Afghanistan as a result of the revolution and who live abroad [words indistinct] have decided lately on active operations against the people's government instead of negative resistance. This was one of the basic reasons that during the month [word indistinct] upon provocation by foreign and domestic reaction, several acts took place. Counterrevolutionary groups [words indistinct], who can get along with the regime of the democratic masses, attack Afghan territory from neighboring countries like bandits as a last resort. Counterrevolutionary bands who were prepared and trained by U.S., British and Chinese funds, and who were armed in Pakistan, use the most barbaric methods. They frighten the people, blow up bridges and communications equipment, [words indistinct] kill of the masses' government.

Participants in the Studio Nine television program revealed the indecent role of the United States in the events in Afghanistan and related many facts. They said that Warren, the advisor of the U.S. State Department, held discussions with representatives of the Pakistan Government 1 to 3 March. Warren stated that the Pakistan Government must not create obstacles to arms deliveries to forces fighting against the Afghan masses' government. On the eve of events in Herat, the representative of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries was invited to Washington and discussions were held with him there. These facts and evidence are indications of who [word indistinct] the vents in Afghanistan and lead them, and from where the counterrevolutionary elements received a flood of arms, and what nationals of which countries enter Afghanistan to harm the democratic achievements of the people.

Participants in the Studio Nine television program paid special attention to this point: The imperialists use old tactics to create differences between nations and to infuse tension into their relations. The events in Herat, where the imperialists attempted with the hands of foreign reaction from Iranian territory to influence events in Democratic Afghanistan, is an example of these tactics. But they will not succeed in reversing the course of history.

The toiling people of Afghanistan very well distinguish their friends from their foes. Now, in all of Afghanistan, demonstrations, gatherings, and rallies attended by many people are held. Workers, farmers, employees and representatives of all sections of the population who attend these gatherings wholely support the actions of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to end the destructive activities of the counterrevolutionary forces and interference from abroad in the domestic affairs of the country.

CIA Helping Afghan 'Bandits'

LD032132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the Supreme Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, under the chairmanship of Taraki, has discussed safeguarding security and defending the country against the schemes of foreign enemies. At the session, a decision was adopted connected with strengthening the committees for the defense of the revolution, and the armed forces of Afghanistan.

These measures are directed toward consolidating the gains of the April revolution and foiling the plans for foreign imperialist interference in the country's affairs. These measures are extremely timely. The forces of internal reaction, supported from abroad, are continuing their attempt to disrupt the normal result of the reforms passing land and water into the hands of the working peasantry and are now doing all they can, in alliance with all reactionary forces and under the flag of the defense of Islam, to deprive the Afghan people of their gains.

Reports from Afghanistan show that in spite of all the assurance of the Government of Pakistan, armed groups of bandits are continuing to cross from its territory into Afghanistan. The facts show that the Pakistani special services are a party to this, acting in coordination with the American CIA. According to the latest data, a mass influx of armed detachments from Pakistan into Afghanistan is taking place including detachments of the reactionary organization the Muslim Brothers. This is being done using the cunning ploy of sending the armed bands from Pakistan into Afghanistan not just at one place, but at several, thus giving the impression of risings everywhere against the Afghan Government.

Thus it becomes ever more obvious that the actions of reactionary forces against the Afghan revolution are far from being a domestic nature as Western propaganda is now assiduously trying to assert, but is a carefully organized action by domestic and international reaction, relying on support from abroad.

In the past days, the Government of Pakistan has declared several times that it has nothing to do with the actions of the Afghan reactionaries and has assured the Afghan Government that it wants to maintain good-neighborly relations. But in that case the international public naturally wants to know why the Pakistani authorities are doing nothing to stop the activities of the reactionary bands on Pakistani territory, and are permitting them to cross the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier. This is not a matter of innocent refugees, but of armed detachments, who enjoy at least the connivance of the Pakistani authorities. Is it not obvious that such a policy is fraught with serious complications for Pakistan itself? Can one reckon that Afghanistan will stand idly by in regard to actions which could not be tolerated by any self-respecting sovereign state?

SRV OFFERS TO START PEACE TALKS WITH PRC 10 APRIL

LD040900 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 4, TASS--A note of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been circulated here. It expresses the Vietnamese side's consent to begin negotiations with China at the level of deputy foreign ministers to discuss questions linked with the relations between the two countries, with vital measures to safeguard peace and stability in the border areas on the basis of respect for sovereignty, and territorial integrity, [and] restoration of normal relations between the two countries. Manifesting good will and a desire to reach a solution of outstanding issues in the relations between the two countries, the Vietnamese side offers to start the negotiations on April 10th.

At a press conference for foreign pressmen, Pham Hien, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, stated that Vietnam was prepared to begin talks with China in the situation prevailing currently.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON PRC AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Commentary

LD031534 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["Lessons of 30-day War"--TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, April 3, TASS--The lessons of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam "call mankind to vigilance, to awareness of the real threat to it from the policy of the Beijing hegemonists", says observer Vitaliy Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (the LITERARY GAZETTE).

"The ruling quarters of some Southeast Asian countries, he remarks, reassure themselves by calculations that the USSR and the entire community of socialist countries are enemy number one for the Beijing leaders and that therefore preparations are being made for war against them, and only against them. China's attack on Socialist Vietnam ought not strengthen them in this obvious mistake. Following the SRV, any other country, above all, a neighbouring country, can fall victim to the Beijing geopoliticians. As the Nazists did in Spain in their time, the Chinese aggressors are testing the cooperation of the arms of the services on the soil of the SRV, are running in weaponry, in one word, preparing the machinery for future interventions. Those who pretend today that nothing out of the ordinary has happened, would do well to bear in mind that intending to 'teach a lesson' to Socialist Vietnam, the ruling quarters of China simultaneously rehearsed 'future lessons" and not only against that country and also against Kampuchea and Laos, that were in the epicentre of Chinese provocations, but also against many other states."

"The Chinese leaders seek to palm off their defeat in Vietnam to their own people as a 'victory', the observer continues. Chauvinistic fever is being fanned in China in this connection. For external consumption, the 'victory' is depicted as a warning, especially to neighbours: If you are not obliging, yours will be the same fate. The RENMIN RIBAO bluntly wrote a few days ago: 'Those who do not learn the lessons, must be punished.' Just analyse these words, which announced a new official Beijing doctrine. The Chinese aggressors have been attacking their neighbours and seizing territory from them not for the first time. But it was for the first time that they loudly declard they wanted to 'teach a lesson' to Vietnam, that their actions were purely punitive in nature.

"This marks a new stage in the hegemonistic, aggressive course of the ruling quarters of China. They bluntly declare that they usurp the right 'to teach lessons' by armed force to other peoples and states. They do not conceal, and this is one of the lessons of the aggression against the SRV, that they assume the role of international policeman."

PRC Aggravating Border Tension

LD031926 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, April 3, TASS--Despite their defeat in the aggressive war against Socialist Vietnam, the Beijing ruling circles are not ceasing their provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They not only have not fully withdrawn their troops from Vietnamese territory beyond the historically formed border and continue to occupy a number of points in Vietnam's northern provinces, but are also aggravating tension in those areas.

As reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, construction of fortifications is being continued in areas seized by the aggressor and the shelling of populated localities in Vietnam continues. The Beijing expansionists are concentrating large contingents of their troops on the border with Vietnam and Laos.

Beijing's provocations evoke a strong protest of the Vietnamese people, which expresses resolve to administer a rebuff to the provocations by the Beijing authorities, to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Chinese Atrocities Described

LD311403 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, March 31, TASS--Every day brings fresh evidence of the crimes perpetrated by Chinese military in Vietnam's temporarily occupied territories. According to a report of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the victims of the interventionists in Hung Doa community of Cao Bang Province were the national minorities of Thai, Nundi and Man. The corpses of the killed people were thrown into a well, and there were more than 40 women and children among the slaughtered people. Tools of the crimes have been found on the site of the massacre: bloodstained peasant sickles and bamboo sticks.

Looking into the well full of decomposed corpses, a correspondent of the Japanese newspaper AKAHATA writes, we saw corpses of children and women immersed in liquid mud, an unthinkable tangle of hands and feet. It is quite obvious that those were not corpses of people, who died in the battlefield or came under artillery fire. This is seen at least from the fact that the eyes of the dead people were bandaged and their hands were tied with wire. Burial places have also been found on the bank of a rivulet at a distance of 20 metres from the well. As the corpses were dug carelessly and hastily, one can see heads, feet and hands sticking out from the earth.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES THAI PREMIER'S USSR VISIT

LD041059 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14 Signed to Press 29 Mar 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "In the Name of Peace, Security and Progress"]

[Excerpt] Important Visit

"The sides reaffirmed the intention of the Soviet Union and Thailand to continue to travel the path of strengthening good relations and cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples. They expressed their intention of continuing to develop these relations as widely as possible and agreed in principle to expand economic, trade, scientific and technical ties on a basis of equality and mutual advantage," the Soviet-Thai joint communique says. Expanding contacts--such as exchanges between parliaments and in the spheres of culture, sport, tourism and so forth--will contribute to deepening comprehensive relations and mutual understanding between them.

It is a fact of considerable importance that coincidence or proximity of views on many internal problems was noted with satisfaction during L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with [Thai Premier] K. Chamanan. Also during the talks stress was placed on both countries' determination to continue efforts aimed at consolidating peace and international security, preventing the threat of war or the use of force in relations among states and insuring peace, stability, security and economic progress for the Southeast Asian peoples and states.

Because of the Chinese aggression, Asia is the region where peace is most threatened. In this situation it is important that the USSR and Thailand deemed it necessary to continue making efforts to consolidate peace and develop cooperation among all countries on the basis of the principles of sovereign equality, the nonuse of force, the inviolability of borders, territorial integrity and political independence and noninterference in other states' internal affairs. It is on precisely these principles that reliable security in Asia must be based.

As is well known, the leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] states have repeatedly stressed that this organization is not military and that they are seeking to develop regional economic, social and cultural cooperation. The Soviet Union, which consistently opposes closed military-political and economic blocs, took note of these statements reaffirmed by K. Chamanan and stated during the talks its readiness in relations with the ASEAN states to deepen mutually advantageous links contributing to strengthening peace and security in Asia. In this context the Soviet side takes a positive view of the idea expressed by the ASEAN countries regarding the creation of a peace zone in that region. In order to eliminate the existing tension in Southeast Asia which is caused by Beijing's aggressive policy, the USSR and Thailand stressed the urgent need to find a peaceful and just solution in order to restore peace and stability.

HUSAK DENIES INTENTION TO CARRY OUT PURGE OF CPCZ RANKS

LD031417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Strong Basis"]

[Text] Prague, 28 March--The past years have fully confirmed the correctness of Czechoslovakia's principles and immutable foreign policy course of firm friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist community countries and progressive forces throughout the world, said G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the party plenum held here. We will continue to consistently pursue this policy, which is a reliable guarantee of the country's security, independence and socialist development.

The Czechoslovak people's internationalism, G. Husak said, manifests itself in a fraternal attitude toward the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Solidarity with Socialist Vietnam's heroic people, who have risen to struggle against the Chinese aggressors, is an eloquent expression of the CSSR working people's profoundly international feelings.

The meetings held in January and February in CPCZ primary party organizations, he pointed out, demonstrated the total unity of the party's ranks. We can state with confidence that the overwhelming majority of the people have faith in our party's policy, support it and implement it through their active labor.

The upcoming exchange of party cards, G. Husak emphasized, is an important political event in the life of the CPCZ, which will help enhance the activity of every communist. We have no intention of carrying out a purge of the party's ranks. Certain people are insufficiently active because they do not receive specific tasks. Many young communists do not yet have enough experience, and it is necessary to work with them. But there are also individuals who undermine the party's authority by their behavior and flagrantly break laws. We must bid such people farewell.

Touching on questions of agriculture, he said that the CPCZ has defined the main directions for the development of this economic sector in the eighties. We will supply field workers with modern, highly productive equipment and artificial fertilizers, allocate new appropriations for the development of agriculture, and reinforce the main links of agricultural production with cadres.

In conclusion G. Husak emphasized the need to raise the efficiency of all the party's work. Party organs and organizations, he said, must be the leading political force at every work place and keep an eye on the implementation of CPCZ policy in the economic sphere. The party and society have sufficient forces to fulfill the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

CPCZ'S POLEDNIK MEETS WITH KAPITONOV IN MOSCOW

LD031111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--J. Poledník, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 26-28 March in accordance with the plan of interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

J. Polednik had a meeting with I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was informed about the work being done in our country to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to carry out the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the sphere of party building and the further development of socialism's political system. For his party, J. Polednik spoke of the main directions of CPCZ activity in the leadership of public organizations and national committees. N.A. Petrovichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, participated in the talks.

The guest from the CSSR met with M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meetings took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

PZPR SECRETARY ARRIVES MOSCOW FOR POLISH CULTURE DAYS

LD031740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], arrived in Moscow today. He will take part in the Days of Polish Culture in the Soviet Union, which will be festively inaugurated today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. At the airport, the guest was met by Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR culture minister.

PROJECT BUILT WITH SOVIET AID COMMISSIONED IN ROMANIA

LD040332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["In the Spirit of the Traditions of Internationalism"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 April--A solemn ceremony took place in the (?Romanian) capital today on the commissioning of a large panel house building works called "Friendship". It was given by the Soviet Union to the Romanian people in order to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake of 4 March 1977.

A delegation from the Moscow City Soviet, headed by Vladimir Promyslov, chairman of the gorispolkom, was present at the meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, G. Pana, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and mayor of Bucharest, gave a high evaluation to the fraternal help of socialist countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, in eliminating the destructive consequences of the earthquake. The help of the Soviet Union, he stressed, is an expression of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

Vladimir Promyslov stressed in his speech that in the days of hardship for the Romanian people, and especially in Bucharest, Soviet people came to their aid because they were brought up in the spirit of the traditions of internationalism and solidarity.

W. BERLIN REPRESENTATION IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT UNLAWFUL

LD031411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[West Berlin report by correspondent S. Zyubanov under rubric "Rejoinder": "Strange Logic"]

[Text] In an interview with the BERLINER MORGENPOST, West Berlin's ruling Mayor D. Stobbe claimed that the Soviet Union's course of detente can only be judged by its reactions to the coming elections to the so-called European Parliament. If the USSR takes no steps over this, Herr Stobbe will graciously agree to draw the strategic conclusion that detente is still in the cards. To put it bluntly, that's strange logic! As is known, the Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that the inclusion of West Berlin in a closed political group such as the Common Market, and likewise the participation of that city's representatives in the European Parliament, would be a gross violation of the quadripartite agreement of 3 September 1971.

In making "moral preparations" for West Berlin representatives to take part unlawfully in the European Parliament, it is Stobbe himself who is casting doubt on the seriousness of his recent electoral promises to continue the policy of detente and of strict fulfillment of the quadripartite agreement. Those who today are trying to violate the quadripartite agreement--which has helped normalize the situation in central Europe--are objectively acting against detente. That is the correct logic.

DEUTSCHE WELLE 'LIES' ON NEW USSR ORGAN DENOUNCED

LD031351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Stepanov article under "Slanderers on the Air" rubric: "They Have Become Inveterate Liars...."]

[Text] Of course, there is nothing new about the fact that the Deutsche Welle radio station lies regularly and flagrantly. That is the specific nature of this station's "work": It has made it a rule to slander everything Soviet, everything socialist. In this unenviable sphere it sometimes creates truly unique distortion of facts Thus Deutsche Welle recently reported that a "special" organ has allegedly been formed in the Soviet Union whose duties consist in creating the impression that in the FRG there are... "symptoms of neonazism." In actual fact, in the station's opinion, there are of course no such manifestations but the "hand of Moscow" is creating them in the subtlest fashion. Facts? Certainly! The fascist swastikas on the walls of houses in various FRG cities are allegedly daubed not at all by young Nazi thugs but by people sent especially from Moscow!

So that's it! Truly the falsifiers from DEUTSCHE WELLE know no bounds.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PCI CONGRESS, CPSU DELEGATION

Berlinguer Discusses World Situation

LD302138 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Rome, March 30, TASS--Our century is characterized by the transition of mankind from capitalism and imperialism to socialism, said Enrique Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party in his report to the 15th congress of the party which opened here today.

The first drastic revolutionary change which created absolutely new conditions in the world was the Great October Socialist Revolution which heralded the beginning of a new epoch.

Speaking about the current international relations, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party stressed that the preservation of peace makes the most important problem of our time. Important results have been achieved on the road to detente over the past years. An example can be found in the SALT-1 treaty in the relations between the USSR and the USA, and the Helsinki conference in Europe.

Yet, there still remain serious unresolved problems and differences which can lead to dangerous developments. Such elements can be found in the recent dramatic events in Indochina.

He reminded the congress that the Italian Communist Party condemned China's armed aggression against Vietnam and expressed its deep feelings of friendship to the Vietnamese people. It also demanded that the Chinese troops should return to their territory as a condition of talks and a peace settlement of the conflict.

After expressing his opinion of the positions of different countries during the events in Indochina, Enrique Berlinguer stressed that in the Soviet Union, reducing the atmosphere of tension, Comrade Brezhnev made a peaceloving speech, again suggesting the strategy and prospects of detente, arms cuts, peaceful coexistence and cooperation. The whole world once again acquired its hope, though some difficulties, obstacles and dangerous issues still persist.

The general secretary of the Italian Communist Party spoke for the limitation and consequent reduction and annihilation of nuclear, including neutron, weapons, noting that for this purpose it is necessary to create an atmosphere of trust, especially between the two big powers, the USSR and the USA, which bear the biggest share of responsibility for preserving peace.

Speaking about the internal situation in Italy, Enrique Berlinguer said that the primary cause of the crisis experienced by the country is to be found in the absence of a directed development in the life of the nation. The general situation promises a decline. The government which the country needs, said the general secretary, is a coalition government of democratic forces with the participation of the Communist Party on the terms of equality which correspond to its role and responsibility as a major force expressing the interests of workers and all people in the country.

Pelshe 31 March Speech

LD040821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report on A.Ya. Pelshe 31 March Bologna speech: "International Solidarity Meeting: A.Ya. Pelshe's Speech"]

[Text] Bologna, 31 March--A meeting attended by many thousands of people which took place today in the Palace of Congresses in Bologna--the biggest city in the traditionally "Red" Italian region of Emilia-Romagna--was a vivid demonstration of internationalist solidarity. It was organized in connection with the 15th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress, which began in Rome yesterday.

Taking part in the meeting were PCI veterans and activists as well as representatives of fraternal communist parties and democratic movements who have arrived for the congress. Those present were welcomed by M. Zani, secretary of the Bologna PCI City Committee.

At the present historical stage, he said, when the crisis of capitalism has become particularly distinct, internationalism in the cause of preserving and consolidating peace is becoming, for us, an important integral part of the political and class struggle. The speaker went on to say that China's military aggression against Vietnam, in the course of which the political and strategic interests of American imperialism were again revealed quite clearly, created a situation of acute tension and danger to peace throughout the world. At this tense moment the Soviet Union displayed a high sense of responsibility, and peoples throughout the world were again convinced of how great is the USSR's role in the cause of defending peace.

M. Zani stressed the unbreakable nature of the Italian communists' ties with Leninist teaching.

The central feature of the meeting was the speech by A.Ya. Pelshe, head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee.

Beginning his speech, Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe conveyed to Italian communists and all the Italian working people warm greetings and cordial good wishes from the Soviet people, Soviet communists and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, personally.

He went on to note that the 15th PCI Congress has met at a crucial historical moment, when great and complex changes are taking place in the international arena and in Italy. These were discussed in detail in the report of Comrade E. Berlinguer, PCI secretary general.

The central international policy issue, the speaker stressed, is still the question of war and peace. The struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, against aggression in any form, and for the relaxation of tension remains one of the most important tasks of our time. This struggle accords with the interests of the peoples of socialist states, all peoples advocating national liberation, and working people in capitalist countries. It is being waged in the interests of the progressive development of all mankind.

Our two parties' views on this key question of international policy coincide. This was expressed with new force during the meeting between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Berlinguer in Moscow last October. It is also reflected at your congress.

Our two parties believe that there is now no more important task for mankind than that of halting the senseless arms race, which could lead the world to catastrophe. Indeed, every day brings new proof that in our time the arms buildup is assuming an exceptionally dangerous nature. And the point is not only that the budgets of countries belonging to the aggressive NATO blocs are constantly increasing, but also that their military industrial complex is seeking more and more far-reaching qualitative improvements in armaments. Here special attention is being devoted to creating new types of weapons with tremendous destructive force, which are not however covered by existing agreements or agreements now being elaborated, which are intended to halt the arms race. The United States is still the leader here.

Seeking to justify their actions, the imperialists have launched a gigantic propaganda campaign with the aim of conditioning public opinion and creating an atmosphere of war psychosis. They are seeking to frighten people with the "Soviet military threat," although they are well aware that no such threat exists.

Every person of integrity sees that nobody is doing more for the relaxation of international tension and nobody is putting forward so many concrete proposals aimed at ending the arms race as the Soviet Union. Moreover, there is no initiative, no proposal on this score which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to support. Naturally, we cannot make unilateral concessions, which would create even greater danger to the cause of peace.

The disarmament cause is a cause of all the world's peoples. We are confident that if the masses' firm will is counterposed to the subversive work of those who support the arms race, the task of strengthening peace and security will be resolved.

The cause of strengthening universal peace was seriously damaged recently as a result of the aggression perpetrated by the Chinese ruling circles against Vietnam. This unprecedented act of flagrant violence clearly showed all mankind what aims are being pursued by the hegemonistic policy of the present Chinese leadership--a policy saturated with the spirit of militarism and contempt for other peoples.

After the first trips by Chinese leaders to Europe and America, a certain segment of the Western public formed illusions with respect to Beijing's policy. Much was said and written about how, for instance, a turning point is allegedly now coming about in that policy and how China is now entering into the "normal" diplomatic activity.

Practice has shown how groundless such arguments were. China used its emergence into the arena of diplomatic ties above all exclusively in the interests of its hegemonist policy. Contacts with reactionary and militarist circles in capitalist countries are needed by the Beijing leaders in order to fight jointly with them against the policy of peace and relaxation of tension. It is no accident that when Beijing's aggressive war in Vietnam was in full swing the Chinese capital was visited by the U.S. treasury secretary, the British industry secretary and the president of the Commission of the European Communities. Their actions can only be assessed as encouragement for the aggressor.

The heroic Vietnamese people, relying on the help and support of their friends throughout the world, gave a fitting rebuff to Chinese hegemonism. Italian working people and communists also contributed to the cause of solidarity with Vietnam. As for the Soviet Union, for its part it did everything required of it by its internationalist duty as a socialist country--a country linked with Vietnam, moreover, by the ties of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

The lessons of events in Vietnam indicate quite clearly that these days no aggressor can crown himself with laurels. The time when piratical raids could be made against other peoples with impunity has passed irrevocably!

With their attack on a neighboring socialist country the present Chinese leaders revealed to the fullest extent the results of apostasy from the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and deviation from the principles of internationalism. [paragraph continues]

The Beijing leadership's renunciation of friendship and solidarity with socialist countries, elevating unrestrained nationalism to the rank of state policy, and open alliance with the darkest forces of reaction in the world arena led to an aggressive war against a socialist state and to an action having nothing in common with socialism.

In this connection it is of some use to recall that as early as 1962 Palmiro Togliatti, speaking at the 10th PCI Congress, said that the Beijing leaders' position was not a temporary delusion, but conscious apostasy from the "general political orientation of the international communist and workers movement."

Despite the difficulties and complications referred to, the ideas of peace and detente are taking deeper and deeper root in the awareness of millions of people and are becoming an increasingly organic part of the practice of interstate relations. For the more than 30 years since the end of World War II, the world has not known the disaster of a world military confrontation. This is the result of the tremendous work carried out by the socialist community countries, the result of the resolute actions by the international proletariat and all progressive mankind in defense of peace. We Soviet people note with profound satisfaction that the USSR's foreign policy is reliably defending the cause of peace and the peoples' struggle.

Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe went on to speak of the achievements of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, in the cause of implementing plans for building communism.

Much has been done, the speaker said, and even more will be done. Our party constantly provides an example of the sober, critical analysis of the situation so as to always move forward and only forward.

The guarantee of our further successes in developing the socialist society is provided by the indestructible unity of party and people, the whole population's active participation in discussing and resolving questions of public and state life, and the indisputable fact that Soviet people rightly feel themselves masters of their country.

In his report at the 25th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed: "Now we know not only from theory, but from many years of practice that just as genuine democracy is impossible without socialism, so socialism is impossible without the constant development of democracy."

Speaking of democracy, Comrade A. Ya. Pelshe went on, I would like, dear comrades, to share some personal observations with you.

In my 65 years of conscious activity, I have seen enough of various democracies: under the tsar, who allegedly "gave freedoms" with his manifestos, under the bourgeois provisional government of Russia, and in bourgeois Latvia. I can also see the true worth of the present-day democracies of the rich in various countries.

And this is the interesting thing. They all were and are allegedly concerned about how to give the people more freedoms and rights. But the trouble is, when the people of any particular capitalist country really want to make use, in their own interests, of these rights which are spoken and written about, the capitalist forces of the old system immediately nip these attempts in the bud. [paragraph continues]

That is why working people, as soon as they win the right to determine their own destiny independently, begin by eliminating the power of capital and the tyranny of private property. And only then, afterwards, do they create their own new socialist democracy, which is in fact the power of the people. That is how it was first in Russia, and then in many other countries.

Recently, Comrade A.Ya. Pelshe stressed, much attention has been devoted in the communist movement to the question of what should be the nature of the socialism for which communists are fighting in different countries. This is not a new question. "In the 19th century," V.I. Lenin noted in a speech, "observing the proletarian movement in different countries and examining the possible prospects of social revolution, Marx and Engels said repeatedly that these countries' roles will on the whole be distributed proportionately, according to the national and historical features of each."

Now, in the 20th century, in the century of the mighty advance of the forces of democracy and socialism, the question of paths of the struggle for socialism has been immeasurably enriched both by the experience of countries where socialism has triumphed, and by the experience of the successful struggle for a new society in other countries. The main task is to take correct account of your country's specific features and at the same time to draw from the rich treasurehouse of international experience in the victorious struggle for socialism all that serves the real advance along our common revolutionary path.

The decisive role in this struggle has belonged and still belongs to the working class and its political vanguard--the communist party.

And one more thing. Socialism, with all the differences and all the hues it may adopt in various countries, is a stage on the path toward a future classless communist society. That is why, in our opinion, the main thing is to insure that the chosen path really leads to socialism and does not lead off to one side, into one of history's impasses. Metaphorically speaking, what is important is not the name or number of the railroad spur along which the train of the communist and workers movement passes, but that it should lead onto the mainline of socialism and communism. We are confident that this is also the desire of Italian communists.

We express the hope that your party will continue to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, since our strength lies in internationalist unity. The stronger our unity and cohesion, the more difficult it will be for the opponents of peace, democracy and socialism to openly oppose the working people and their allies in various countries.

In conclusion the head of the CPSU delegation wished the PCI and its 15th congress fruitful work, the strengthening of the political, organizational and ideological unity of party ranks, and great new successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

'Strong' Links With USSR

LD032120 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Rome, April 3, TASS--TASS special correspondents Yuriy Lopatin and Vladimir Malyshev report:

General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrique Berlinguer has made a concluding speech at the 15th Congress of the Italian Communist Party on the last day of its work. Summing up the results of the discussion on the main report, he said: "We can describe our congress as successful. Openly criticised were shortcomings in the party's activities, in activities of its organizations and also steering bodies. We agree not with all the remarks, but this is however not the criticism which our adversaries should like to hear. They should like to see us departing from our communist line, they should like to see the Italian Communist Party losing its own character and changing its policy. This will not happen.

It is absurd to demand that we should cut our own roots, that we should renounce the links with the October Revolution, with the accomplishments and ideas of Lenin--the source of inspiration for the Italian working class in the formation and construction of their own revolutionary party. We turn down the attempts of those who are drawing us to division. We believe that it would have been a historical and political absurdity and would have been contrary not only to the deepest feelings of the Italian working people, but also the national interests of Italy. We want to maintain frank and friendly links with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The main objective in the international arena now is to avoid an atmoic holocaust, the danger of which is far from having been eliminated, Enrique Berlinguer stressed. The aim should be set to extinguish a multitude of seats of war, existing in the world, to restrict armaments. Solution of such problems, facing mankind, as elimination of starvation, poverty, diseases, illiteracy, backwardness, depends on the preservation of peace.

Touching upon questions that arose because of the complication of the political situation in Italy, dissolution of Parliament and the coming pre-term elections, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party emphasized that the Christian-Democratic Party primarily bears political responsibility for the crisis. It has turned down all proposals made with a view to ensure effective cooperation between the parties, to form such a government and a ruling majority that could guarantee stability and that could be efficient.

The third pre-term dissolution of Parliament in the past ten years shows, the speaker said, that a government capable of ruling over the state cannot be formed in Italy now without the communists. We set a very clear and simple aim to the people: to save Italy and democracy, to defend the citizens from the threat of violence, to strike a blow on the privileges and to start, at long last, eliminating social injustice, it is necessary that the Communist Party should enter the government.

NATO MEMBERSHIP WILL NOT AID SPANISH DEMOCRATIZATION

LD031755 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2200 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Mikhail Kremnev commentary]

[Excerpts] Imperialist pressures are directed at pushing Spain into the Atlantic alliance. Getting Spain into NATO has nothing to do with advancing the democratization of Spain; rather, it is the contrary. Political developments in Spain scare Washington and the Atlanticists. Gen Alexander Haig, supreme allied commander Europe, has repeatedly come out against participation by the forces of the left in West European governments. The Pentagon fears for the future of its military bases on Spanish soil. All these reasons motivate Washington in seeking to speed up Spain's entry into NATO.

In noting these circumstances, some Spanish newspapers observe that the undertakings by the North Atlantic bloc would deprive Spain of important advantages in foreign policy and would limit its international role, as well as dragging the nation into an intensive arms race. As the newspaper YA writes, if gripped in the NATO clasp, Spain could see itself enmeshed in the military schemes of the organization.

As is known, in Spain there are many who oppose any entry by Spain into the NATO bloc. The Spanish Socialist Workers Party expressed this through the words of its Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez, who said that such participation was against Spain's national interests, and the party has said that it will oppose any proposals aimed at getting Spain into the alliance. The ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center, also has opponents to Spain's entry in this North Atlantic bloc. The popular masses have anti-NATO sentiments, too. Only a few days ago there took place in the Canary Islands a protest meeting against the attempts to drag Spain into the bloc. Thousands marched along the main street of Las Palmas with banners protesting any schemes to get Spain into NATO and demanding an independent foreign policy. The demonstrators also protested against any schemes to turn the Canary Islands into NATO bases. Adolfo Suarez has said in an interview with the paper EL PAIS that Spain's entry into NATO is not an issue which a party can decide on its own, saying that it must be the subject of a national debate.

PROGRESSIVES DEMAND PUNISHMENT FOR NAZI BUTCHER MENTEN

LD032110 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

["The Butcher Must Not Be Pardoned!"--TASS headline]

[Text] The Hague, April 3, TASS--It was announced here that the decision of the special chamber of the Hague court to release war criminal Pieter Menten was annulled and the case of the fascist butcher was submitted to the special chamber of the Rotterdam court. The decision was taken after the consideration of the appeal by Public Prosecutor Schimel who protested against the decision by the Hague court's special chamber to release the butcher.

In 1977 the Amsterdam court sentenced Menten to 15 years in jail for the grave crimes committed by him during the Second World War on the territories of Poland and the Soviet Union occupied by the fascists. However, last May the Supreme Court in the Hague ruled this sentence invalid saying that formal mistakes had been made during the process.

Progressives throughout the world resolutely demand that Nazi butcher Menten be duly punished. In Holland a special group comprising representatives from over 20 organizations of former concentration camp prisoners and resistance fighters, which was established in connection with Menten's case, protested the Hague court decision.

A number of governments, including the governments of the Soviet Union and Poland, were reported to have asked the Netherlands Government to extradite war criminal Menten. The note of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs says in particular that Menten took part in mass executions of civilians, including women, old people and children, in the villages of Podgorodtsy and Urych in Lvov region.

In France and Italy former resistance fighters strongly protested the decision to release the SS butcher, who has blood of innocent people on his hands.

COMMENT, REACTION TO PEACE TREATY SIGNING CONTINUES

U.S., Egypt, Israel To 'Pay Dearly'

LD031325 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Mar 79 p 9 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Near East Drama"]

[Text] A new act is beginning in one of the 20th century's most serious dramas--the Near East conflict. The Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" signed in Washington, irrespective of the fact that it is nothing more than a scrap of paper for the Arabs, heralds the creation of a fundamentally new situation in this region of the world which is full not only of oil but also of the dynamite of human suffering. The elaboration, discussion and signing of the treaty have been accompanied by a cascade of assurances, promises and invocations. However, even the most picturesque phrases cannot conceal the essence of the matter and the aims of the collusion which culminated in the ceremony on the North Lawn of the White House in Washington.

New York DAILY NEWS commentator James Wieghart has explained this essence more clearly and frankly than the others. "...Carter is convinced that peace between Egypt and Israel--the two militarily most powerful countries in the Near East and U.S. allies--would be of great importance as regards U.S. political interests in the region," he explains. "Before the removal of the shah, the United States and the other industrial countries whose economies are totally dependent on an unhindered flow of Near East oil hoped that Iran would defend their oil arteries. Since revolutionary disorder reigns in Iran, the United States needed a new measure (!) in the sphere of defending its interests."

This "measure" is no longer Camp David where As-Sadat's arm was twisted to make him accept the American-Israeli "peace settlement" plan, but the new triple U.S.-Israel-Egypt formation--essentially a military bloc. This has been created to insure not merely a "peace" Washington- and Tel Aviv-style but also an "order" under which the United States and the other Western countries would receive Near East oil without interruption while explosions like the one in Iran would be unable to disrupt the strategic dispositions of America's masters, would provide them with command posts here [sentence as published]. Not only plainspoken commentators but even a man as directly involved in all these matters as Israeli Defense Minister Weizman confirm that this is precisely how matters stand. Asked by an American television correspondent whether the "new system of military relations" between the United States, Israel and Egypt is assigned the role of a regional police force, he gave a perfectly clear affirmative answer.

During the same television appearance Weizman stated something equally curious. He said, "verbatim" [pryamym tekstom], as the saying goes: U.S. military aid to Egypt (as is well known, it has been announced that it will total 52 billion over the next 3 years) is **now** "not aimed against Israel." Against whom is it aimed? As-Sadat is now attempting to avoid answering this question. But all the Arab capitals, and not only Arab capitals--from Damascus to Tehran--have realized that the American Phantoms, guns, tanks and missiles given to Egypt will be aimed against the peoples of the region extending far to the east of the Suez Canal.

Such is this "peace." America's NEWSWEEK magazine publishes on its cover a photograph of U.S. President Carter standing at the door of the Boeing which brought him back from the Near East trip which Reston calls "television diplomacy." Carter's arms are flung wide in the same mind of delight that he would show were he holding the pot of gold from the rainbow's end. Let's get everything straight. The U.S. President personally perhaps has every reason to be satisfied with the results of his talks with Begin and As-Sadat. [paragraph continues]

The trip possibly paves the way for Carter's reelection at the presidential elections but it does not lead to peace in the Near East. The attempt to represent this trip as a "victory of the cause of peace" and also the hopes that the pact which has been concluded may lay the foundation for talks at the Geneva conference and be the subject of discussion at the United Nations seem at the very least naive. It is one thing to outwit As-Sadat and another to deceive the whole Arab world and all who advocate a real settlement of the Near Eastern conflict.

The "peace treaty" signed by the Israeli premier and the Egyptian president--his accomplice in the compact--who is a traitor in Arab eyes, has nothing in common with the cause of a real settlement of the conflict. A treaty which deprives 3 million Palestinians of a homeland, which makes them social outcasts of our time and which consolidates the aggressor's occupation of age-old Arab lands (something which the Arabs, of course, will never agree to)--is that peace? A peace where both the former warring sides receive from the United States (of course, as always, Israel is particularly favored here) mounds of all kinds of weapons and credits for the acquisition of still greater quantities in the future? A peace where Tel Aviv is reaching accords with Washington on removing the juridical and tax barriers to linking Israel up with the U.S. military-industrial complex?

The maneuvers of the pact's participants may seem very clever to them today. Nevertheless, they should entertain no illusions: Tomorrow each will have to pay the full price for what has been done. And of course, As-Sadat who defied the Arab world and voluntarily deserted to its enemies' camp will have to pay most. But the Israeli leaders will also have to pay, no matter how magnificent their dividends now look--what are they compared with the fact that the prospects of true peace are now receding into still remoter uncertainty?

And in its turn the United States will also pay dearly. Not only directly, although even this is no trifle: Experts in the United States estimate the potential cost to American taxpayers of the military and economic aid promised to Egypt and Israel at $15-23 billion over the next 5 years. Washington is seeking above all to secure uninterrupted supplies of relatively cheap oil, despite the way prices have soared in recent years. All the Arab countries without exception and other major oil producers in that region have seen the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" as treachery, and the creation of the new triple bloc envisaging a permanent U.S. military "presence" there as a direct threat to their security. The result is that in this "vital" region of the world for the West there is effectively no country with which the United States now has stable, friendly relations. And without such relations even the best oil pipelines are scarcely reliable.

The treaty was signed on the North Lawn of the White House and the champagne was drunk on the South Lawn. Senator Proxmire could not contain himself and declared in reference to the "peace treaty" that has caused Israel and Egypt to be flooded with American weapons that all this looked like a madhouse. Though another image comes to mind--fiddling while Rome burns.

Begin, As-Sadat 'Transparently Anti-Soviet'

LD030855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS political commentator S. Kulik article under rubric "Rejoinder": "The Anti-Sovietists' Argument Is Lies"]

[Text] Begin and As-Sadat delivered their speeches in the American Congress pegged to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal in pathetic tones. Both the arrogant rhetoric of the "victor" and the servile exclamations of the capitulationist were united by one common thing: overt anti-Sovietism.

Both Begin and As-Sadat in unison intimidated their American listeners with the "Soviet threat" and laid it on thick in order to create a fantastic picture of virtually all the Near Eastern countries which have not supported the Egyptian-Israeli deal being transformed into a "Soviet weapons dump...."

Begin and As-Sadat's lie is so transparent that the aims for which the anti-Soviet fantasies are invented can easily be seen through it. By striking anti-Soviet notes in the capitol they hope to grab as many American weapons as possible. In order, of course, to suppress progressive forces in the near East and certainly not to repel any mythical "Moscow intrigues!"

No matter how shamelessly As-Sadat and Begin lie and twist and turn, it is clear to all the world's peoples that the deal signed in Washington leads to an unchecked arms race, to creation of a new military police structure designed to replace the defunct CENTO bloc, to a permanent U.S. military presence in the Near East and ultimately to the destabilization of the situation in this already explosive region of the world. An accord has already been reached on placing the military bases in Sinai under American control. The first groups of American inspectors have arrived in Israel and the transfer of U.S. Air Force contingents is planned in the near future. Talks are being held on the possibility of concluding an American-Israeli-Egyptian aggressive pact aimed at defending Washington's interests and suppressing national liberation movements in the Near East and on the African Continent.

Thus the reasons for the fierce anti-Sovietism of Begin and As-Sadat are obvious. Their lie is a diversionary maneuver designed to conceal the fact that the Egyptian-Israeli pact leaves the Near East wide open to American military penetration. It is precisely this which is causing great concern not only to the Arabs but also to all the states directly interested in real peace and stability in the Near East.

As-Sadat in 'State of Humiliation'

LD031416 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary in "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, peace be with you. An appropriate official reception was given today in Cairo to Israeli Prime Minister Begin. To welcome Begin at the airport were the Egyptian vice president and prime minister and also a guard of honor. The Egyptian military band played the Israeli national anthem.

Thus, the miracle which Begin spoke about in New York in front of the leaders of the major U.S. Zionist organizations has come true. To tell the truth, this really is a miracle as far as Begin and other Israeli officials are concerned and also as far as world Zionism and even other are concerned; it is a miracle which reflects the fact that the Egyptian leadership has actually retreated.

A miracle of such magnitude has not been achieved in Egypt since the summer of 1952, when the anti-imperialist liberation revolution triumphed in Egypt. Since then, the imperialists have been using Israel as a striking force, and they have tried in vain more than once to dampen the determination of the Egyptian revolutionary struggle. This is what happened in November of 1956 and in June of 1967. But the revolutionary regime stood steadfast in all of this. This steadfastness was due to the fact that the Egyptian leadership then, under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, depended on the strong popular support which effectively manifested itself of 9 and 10 June 1967.

The Egyptian revolutionary regime, which was exposed to a strong attack from Zionist Israel and the imperialists who were behind Israel, stood fast in June of 1967 and the following years, due to the fact that the regime strongly relied on the all-round support and effective material aid of its allies and true friends, first and foremost the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Egypt's revolutionary regime under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir continued, even during the most difficult periods in its history, to strengthen its positions and to increase its country's defensive capability. This led to all the well-known Arab successes in the struggle against the Israeli aggressors.

Gentlemen, I was present during the 1967 events which I am now recalling. I find it difficult to forget the emotions which overcame the Egyptian people and their armed forces. Martial law was inforced and was felt everywhere. Everyone was on his guard since the aggressors were not very far from Cairo; like thieves they used to raid Cairo and other Egyptian towns and villages. Important establishments were under strict guard. All of this was quite logical.

Now, peace has been concluded between Egypt and Israel, but there is no comparison between the strict security measures being observed now and those observed in 1967. The Egyptian capital is full of countless policemen, in uniform and in mufti, and also soldiers. Prior to Begin's visit Egyptian security forces raided the premises of parties and political organizations which oppose the regime, and active members of these groups were arrested. To put it briefly, everything has been done so that the Israeli prime minister will not (?experience) any physical or emotional (?upset). Just before Begin's visit, it was decided to make a change in the wording of the Egyptian national anthem, which was written and approved after the 1956 triumph of the Egyptian revolution over the tripartite aggression.

Thus, Prime Minister Begin is acquainting himself like a victor with Cairo and its ancient buildings. He prays at the Jewish church in Cairo; he casts a look at the huge pyramids, and he exchanges toasts with his new friend, As-Sadat, who isolated himself in a state of humiliation when the Israeli prime minister insisted that he would not postpone his visit and he carried out the visit in accordance with full official norms. But does this mean that the Egyptian people should or even can accept this humiliation? It is quite understandable, gentlemen, that it is not my business to answer this question. Thank you, peace be with you.

Egypt Out of Active Struggle

LD032230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Mr Begin has concluded his talks with President as-Sadat in Cairo and returned to Israel. The talks basically centered on two topics: The implementation of the terms of the separate agreement, and the establishment of the notorious autonomy plan for the Palestinians of the West Bank and tne Gaza Sector. It must be pointed out that both Cairo and Tel Aviv have so far not been able to find any among the Palestinians prepared to risk joining such talks.

Official Egyptian propaganda is currently trying to defend the Cairo talks regarding the Palestinian autonomy issue. It is alleged that Cairo will continue to actively work to solve the Palestine question.

The question is: How, and with what means? Of course, not by means of a direct and active struggle to achieve a just solution to the principal question of a Middle East settlement, because the Egyptian leadership has finally opted out of this struggle and is establishing normal and full relations with the Israeli aggressors even before withdrawal from Sinai.

Is it possible for Cairo to believe that Begin and other Israeli leaders can be persuaded to be more lenient toward the Palestinians? Anyone who thinks so must be out of his senses.

While As-Sadat was holding talks with Begin in Cairo on the Palestinian question, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said yesterday: Israel must make the utmost effort to fully carry out the progra establishing settlements in the occupied Arab territory. What is meant here, above all, is the Palestinian territory: the West Bank and Gaza sector. Dayan also pointed out that Israel had 6 years ahead of it to complete the settlement program and that only after this period would the notorious autonomy plan be set up, not for the Palestinians but for their territory. [sentence as heard]

In this case, from what angle did As-Sadat and Begin deal with the Palestinian question in their Cairo talks? We can only suppose that they discussed it from the angle of facilitating the final burial of this exceedingly important question, as well as from the angle of denying the people of Palestine all their lawful national rights, which have been recognized by the United Nations and the overwhelming majority of the world's states.

Speculation on Khalil's Position

LD031652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by (Aleksandr Fedonin)]

[Text] Here is an AP report from Cairo: Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is in Cairo on a 2-day visit, has seen the famous Egyptian pyramids, the Cairo national museum and visited the small Jewish community.

A totally harmless report. It is one of those which correspondents usually send to their editorial offices when covering visits by heads of states to other states. One might have reacted in the same way this time were it not for the fact that the high-ranking guest is Begin and the host is As-Sadat. The aggressor has come to visit his victim. What is more they are allies now and their relations have been sealed by the separate treaty signed last week in Washington.

A full cultural program has been prepared for Begin. A reception was organized in his honor yesterday and today he is meeting As-Sadat, according to reports from news agencies.

But here is an interesting fact: The AFP correspondent reports that Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil could not be seen yesterday either at the airport, or at the reception mentioned above. He decided to take short-term leave for the period of Begin's sojourn in Cairo. Local observers point out that this is apparently Khalil's way of paying back the Israeli prime minister for his refusal to meet him for talks in Washington last March.

But there are also other views. Rumors are being circulated in Cairo of Khalil's possible retirement in the near future and a subsequent regrouping in the Egyptian parliament.

Khalil's Rumored Resignation

LD031750 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Foreign newsmen in Cairo concentrate their comments on the likelihood of the resignation of Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. What justifies such an assumption? First, the absence of the Egyptian prime minister from Cairo airport during the welcoming of Begin; second, his incidental refusal to attend the dinner banquet given by President as-Sadat yesterday to the Israeli prime minister. Foreign newsmen stress that rumors about the resignation of Mustafa Khalil have been circulating in Cairo for 5 days now. Official Egyptian public figures explain the absence of the prime minister from the ceremonies yesterday by saying that he was carrying out an urgent task assigned by As-Sadat.

But at the same time observers stress a series of events which, they believe, indicate that Mustafa Khalil indeed objects to the way he himself, and the Egyptian leadership at large, are being treated by Washington and Tel Aviv. They mention the fact that Begin had refused to have talks with the Egyptian prime minister in Washington, saying that the latter had not enough prerogatives.

Furthermore, what infringes on the dignity of Mustafa Khalil is the fact that, 2 hours only after the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, Moshe Dayan and Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, signed a special memorandum on relations between the United States and Israel. In his personal message to Cyrus Vance, the Egyptian prime minister said that this document gives the United States the right to impose its military presence in the Middle East, on the basis of certain particulars laid down by Washington and Israel.

Observers in Cairo believe that Prime Minister Khalil did indeed tender his resignation, but the president asked him to stay in office until the end of the celebrations marking the signing of the treaty with Israel, and Begin's visit.

However, no matter what the justifications of the Egyptian capital may be, the point at issue now is an opposition to the current capitulatory policy of As-Sadat by public figures very close to him. Observers recall in this respect the resignation of Former Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi, and that of Former Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Sadhili.

Former Egyptian Vice Presidents Protest

LD032116 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, April 3, TASS--Former vice-presidents of Egypt, active participants in the 1952 Egyptian revolution 'Abd al-Latif al-Baghdadi, Zakaria Muhi ad-Din, Husayn ash-Shafii and Kamal ad-Din Husayn condemned resolutely the anti-Arab deal between the USA, Israel and Egypt that was concluded in Washington.

The statement they circulated says it was with a heavy heart that they learned about the signing of the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel under the United States auspices. This separate treaty gave to Israel more than it could dream of.

The authors of the statement stress that the Egyptian leadership concealing truth from the people, suppressing the opinion of those who did not agree with the official politics, concluded the treaty on the terms that do not ensure real settlement of the Middle East problem.

Tel Aviv stretched for three years the schedule of withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai and will be using it as a level to ensure Egypt's submissiveness. The treaty throws Egypt's door wide open for Israeli expansion in the political, economic and cultural spheres, creates the conditions for establishing Israel's domination over the whole of the Middle East.

The psychological and other barriers between Egypt and Israel were removed, but numerous barriers and obstacles were placed between us and other brothers in the Arab and Islamic world, the statement says.

The statement stresses that imperialism seeks the widening of Israel's frontiers from the Nile to the Euphrates at the expense of Arab lands. This cherished aim of Zionism is served by the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The treaty enabled Israel to neutralise the biggest Arab state and to consolidate Israel's positions in the Middle East. The coming "period of peace" will enable Israel to tighten its hold on the Western Bank of Jordan and Arab Jerusalem. Moreover, the treaty is turning Egypt into a market for Israeli goods and a sphere for advantageous investment of Israeli capitals. The Arab world is actually being turned into Israel domain. With the assistance of some Arab leaders, Israel managed to ensure its own interests and the interests of its powerful ally, the United States, which will now try to establish its complete domination in the Middle East, taking advantage of the split in the Arab world.

Egypt's OAPEC Suspension Possible

LD031908 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, April 3, TASS--Iraq demanded today the suspension of Egypt's membership in the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) within the framework of the political and economic sanctions against the As-Sadat regime that were decided upon at the Baghdad conference of ministers of Arab countries. As reported by Baghdad radio, in its message to OAPEC Secretary General Ali Ahmed Atik, Iraq's Ministry of the Oil Industry called for the convocation of a special meeting of this organisation in order to put this proposal to vote.

Israeli CP Leader on Deal

LD311318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 79 p 5 LD

[Yu. Glukhov interview with M. Vilner--"We Are for a Genuine Settlement"]

[Text] The signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty under United States auspices is not a step toward establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. Quite the contrary, it is the step contradicting peace. This was said in an interview to PRAVDA'S correspondent Yu. Glukhov by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Meir Vilner.

"The treaty contradicts the interests of Arab peoples and the Israeli people. It is directed against the Palestinian people doomed to live in tents of refugees and in conditions of occupation camouflaged by autonomy. This document means the legally sealed consent of Egypt and the United States to the continuation of Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan Heights.

Occupation and peace are incompatible. The fanfare raised around the treaty is deception of peoples. It seeks to take advantage cynically of their striving for peace in order to implement adventuristic strategic plans of U.S. imperialism. But what sort of peace can be based on the intensification of the arms race in the scopes that are unprecedented even for the Middle East. It is planned to create U.S. military bases in Haifa, the Negev Desert and on Sinai. There is a growing threat of direct U.S. military interference in the affairs of this region. All this means that the danger of war has not only not been eliminated but has strengthened still further.

"The essence of the collusion that is being effected is formation of an alliance of Zionist and Arab reaction together with U.S. imperialism, the alliance that is directed against independent states and national liberation movements in the Middle East, in the Persian Gulf area and in Africa. Israel and Egypt are being assigned the role of gendarmes of U.S. imperialism in the region.

The Communist Party of Israel and the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality voted in the Knesset against the treaty. We are being accused of having voted against peace, M. Vilner said. But in reality we voted for peace, against continuation of the occupation, against creation of imperialist military bases in our territory. We voted for genuine peace based on withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, based on the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and formation their own state, on recognition of the right to existence, territorial integrity and security of all states in the area, including Israel and the Palestinian state.

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN EVENTS, CONSTITUTION, REFERENDUM

New Iranian Constitution

LD031319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Item from "The Day Worldwide" review compiled by M. Rostarchuk: "On the Eve of the Referendum"]

[Excerpt] The draft new constitution, which will be published in full in 2 weeks' time, guarantees the personal freedoms and social rights of Iranian citizens, S. Tabataba'i, Iranian deputy minister of internal affairs, stated in an interview for correspondents of the newspapers KAYHAN and ETELAAT.

The draft constitution, S. Tabataba'i noted, imposes no restrictions on the life and activity of national and religious minorities. They are granted the right to elect local administrative organs and to develop their national culture and languages. The new constitution provides for the right of the country's different political forces to express opinions and form parties.

The president of the Islamic republic will be elected by means of direct general elections and will be head of the executive. The post of prime minister is not provided for in the draft. The president and the government will be responsible to Parliament.

Bazargan Press Conference

LD031810 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 3, TASS--Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Iran Mehdi Bazargan said at a press conference today that Iran would not play the role of a gendarme in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and will cease all projects connected with this role. As to contracts and agreements with the United States, the cabinet so far had no possibility to study all of them, but it can be confidently stated already now that many of these contracts will be annulled.

Touching upon the economic situation in the country, Mehdi Bazargan noted with satisfaction that now there is no crisis which was witnessed at the time power was taken, practically all enterprises are functioning again. Nevertheless there are difficulties envolved in raising the level of production and meeting the demands of the working people. About 3,500,000 people are unemployed.

As was agreed upon with the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the prime minister went on to say, Iran intends to bring oil production up to 3-4 million barrels a day (one barrel equals 159 litres) in order to meet its requirements in fuel and foreign currency.

The head of the Iranian Government expressed satisfaction with the results of the referendum, describing as unprecedented the turn-out of the electors, who almost unanimously voted for a republican form of government. Meanwhile, he said, it would be premature to speak about peculiarities of the would-be state system of the Islamic republic until the constitution is drafted.

Having resolutely declared against any separate tendencies and attempts to undermine Iran's national and territorial unity, Mehdi Bazargan emphasized that national minorities should be given a certain degree of autonomy on the basis of a single formula, elaborated with due account for their wishes. Autonomy should guarantee to the nationalities the right to their own language and culture, active participation in local government bodies.

The prime minister said that the Islamic Revolutionary Council would be disbanded after the election of a permanent government of the republic. "Revolutionary committees" are to be disbanded still earlier, since the country is passing from a revolutionary period to a stage of economic construction.

Counterrevolution Provokes Unrest

LD032330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[From the PRAVDA review: Unrest in Iran]

[Text] The majority of Iran's population have voted against the shah's regime and in favor of establishing an Islamic republic in the country. That is the result of the referendum, the first real expression of the people's will in the history of the Iranian state. This is the result of the revolution, which opened the way for Iran to national renaissance and the solution of the many complex problems left as a legacy of the antipopular regime [word indistinct].

However, the counterrevolution is not laying down the arms. It is encouraging and provoking conflicts and unrest in various areas of the country by every method. Moreover, as the article by Comrade Akhmuradov, "Reaction's Weapon is Slander," notes, reaction (?carefully masks) [words indistinct] attempting to lay the blame for bloodshed on the leftwing, democratic groups and on the Soviet Union. With this aim, slanderous reports are being spread saying that allegedly the USSR, acting through dummies, is encouraging the national minorities to rebel in order to weaken Iran and make it susceptible to pressure. These are fantasies that are as malicious as they are banal, the author stresses.

Relations between the Soviet Union and Iran worry the Iranian reaction and the forces of imperialism because they are founded on mutually advantageous cooperation and good-neighborliness. The Soviet Union is firmly in favor of respecting Iran's right to solve its internal [words indistinct] itself, without any interferences from outside.

Separatist Plot in Khuzestan

LD032330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian Government has foiled a separatist plan prepared by counter-revolutionaries for Khuzestan, the province where the main oil deposits are concentrated. This statement was made by the country's deputy prime minister, Amir Entezam. The authoities, he said, had taken measures against the separatists.

TASS CITES SPEECHES BY PDRY, YAR LEADERS AT KUWAIT MEETING

LD291026 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, March 29, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) continue efforts to normalize bilateral relations.

A meeting between 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY, and 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, took place in the capital of Kuwait. The aim of the meeting is to remove tension between the two Yemeni states and ensure peace and security in the Arabian Peninsula's south.

The leaders of the two countries expressed readiness for cooperation in the interests of achieving Yemeni unity. As 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said, a reunification of the two parts of Yemen is called upon to serve as the basis of progress and wellbeing of the Yemeni people. He criticized some circles which view the reunification efforts as a threat to their interests and 'start showing a fierce hostility towards us'.

'Ali 'Abdallah Salih for his part pointed out that the achieving of the unity of the two Yemeni states will play an important role in strengthening their sovereignty and security.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

S. AFRICA, UNITA ATTACK ANGOLAN VILLAGE OF KSAMAVERA

LD031924 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, April 3, TASS--The South African racist regime has again staged an armed provocation against the People's Republic of Angola. As is reported today in a communique of the Angolan Defence Ministry, broadcast by the Angolan nadio, South African troops together with subversive elements from the UNITA grouping attacked the Angolan village of Ksamavera in the southern province of Cuando Cubango and destroyed it. This bandit raid, which was made from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, also involved South African Airforce helicopters. Angolan civilian casualties are reported.

USSR TO INCREASE DEVELOPMENT AID TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD040244 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] An agreement on Soviet aid to Mozambique in developing agriculture has been signed in Maputo. The Soviet Union will supply tractors and equipment for their repair and give aid in training tractor operators and repairmen. Thirty Asian and African countries get Soviet aid in developing their farming.

TREATY REAFFIRMS STRONG SOVIET-ETHIOPIAN FRIENDSHIP

LD031738 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 3, TASS--The instruments of ratification of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia were exchanged here today. This historic document that was signed in November of last year in Moscow by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam is a new evidence of the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between our countries, Ethiopia's Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle Giorgis said at the ceremony here. The treaty envisages further widening of fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres. On behalf of the entire Ethiopian people, the minister expressed confidence that the treaty will become a new vivid page in the development of Soviet-Ethiopian friendly relations.

CONGO DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET TIES

LD031345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 March, TASS--The principles of Marxism-Leninism lie at the basis of the activities of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT], which is leading the struggle of the whole people to build a new society, D. Sassou-N'guesso declared at the Third Extraordinary PCT Congress being held here. At the modern stage of the people's democratic revolution, he pointed out, the party's leading role is increasing immeasurably. Therefore, we are being faced with the tasks of activating its links with the masses and strengthening the party organizationally and ideologically. In the ranks of the PCT, D. Sassou-N'guesso emphasized, there is no place for opportunists, corrupt elements or representatives of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie. Concerning questions of the Congo's economic development, he urged the congress delegates to examine and adopt specific measures aimed at improving industry and agriculture. For successful progress along the path chosen by the Congolese people, D. Sassou-N'guesso said, we must strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

POLITICAL REPRESSION IN URUGUAY INCREASES

LD031950 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 3, TASS--The reactionary regime in Uruguay is stepping up reprisals against the patriots, seeking to suppress their devoted struggle for democracy and social progress. Over 350 members of the Communist Party of Uruguay (CPU) were imprisoned by the authorities, dispatches coming in here report. A total of some 7,000 political prisoners, including 4,500 communists, are languishing in jails and concentration camps of the country. Among them are the secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Executive of the Central Committee of the CPU, a scientist reknowned throughout the world, Jose Luis Massera, the secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Executive of the Central Committee of the CPU Jaime Perez, the member of the Executive of the Central Committee of the CPU and distinguished leader of the trade union movement Vladimiro Turianski.

Havana, April 3, TASS--Striking the main blow at the communists the Cuban newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE reports, Uruguayan reaction seeks to behead and split the democratic forces of the country that are actively fighting against the terror and unbearable living conditions. The socio-economic level of the Uruguayans is deteriorating from day to day, the newspaper points out. Unemployment is mounting throughout the country and the cost of living is sky-rocketing. In the first two months of this year, alone, the level of inflation in Uruguay was 11 per cent. The reactionary political and economic course of the Uruguayan regime, JUVENTUD REBELDE emphasizes, arouses the increasing indignation of the mass of the people. No reprisals will suppress the mounting anti-dictatorial struggle of the people.

TASS ON ROLE OF PANAMA'S FORT GULICK 'TORTURE ACADEMY'

LD031050 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, April 3, TASS--Aleksandr Trushin, TASS correspondent, reports:

Among the numerous arms depots, barracks and proving grounds lying at the Fort Gulick base in the Panama (?Canal Zone) there stands out a massive building with columns. This is the so-called "Academy of the Americas" or "the academy of torture" as it is called by Latin Americans. The academy, founded in 1946 was, according to the Pentagon's plans, to strengthen the influence of U.S. imperialism in the Latin American continent, to Americanize the arms preparation and thinking of Latin American servicemen.

The Panamanian newspaper CRITICA writes that the main task of the "Academy of the Americas" now is--as in the postwar years--to cultivate among high-ranking officers in Latin American militant anti-communism and hatred toward the national progressive democratic forces. About 40,000 high-ranking officers of a number of Latin American countries took training in the Academy of the Americas. Stroessner, Pinochet, Somoza and other Latin American dictators apply through repression and terror the knowledge received from American "specialists" in the suppression of national liberation movements, trade union, peasant and youth actions. "The academy of torture," just as other similar training centers of punitive forces for the dictators--located in the Panama Canal Zone and controlled by the Pentagon--are naturally resented by broad public circles in Panama. These oppressive centers hold back the progressive development of Latin American peoples and hamper their efforts to achieve complete national liberation and independence.

ATHEIST WORK IN TASHAUZSKAYA OBLAST DEEMED INSUFFICIENT

LD030949 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russion on 27 March publishes on page 2, under the headline "Our Main Principle" and the rubric "Party Life: A Comprehensive Approach Toward Education", a 1,400-word article by C. Narmetov, secretary of Tashauzskiy Obkom, on "internationalist education" in Turkmenistan. Narmetov cites instances of cooperation between farms in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and outlines internationalist education measures in labor collectives and cultural institutions. He notes that "particular attention" is paid to young people's internationalist education and that "the councils of elders which operate everywhere" are seen as a "good prop" in this work. He continues:

"A very important fact is that the councils of elders, under the obkom's leadership, carry out active atheist work. For instance, council members approach believers who visit the so-called 'holy places' and explain the true history of how their 'holiness' arose.

"Library personnel, experienced lecturers and scientists have begun to take a more active part in atheist propaganda lately. However, the following sometimes happens: Enough lectures and conversations are seemingly held, but they fail to achieve the planned aim. Seeking to end the harmful customs of the past as swiftly as possible, certain party workers take incorrect steps instead of educating people in a planned and purposeful way. Thus the obkom bureau has had to correct certain party committees which have attempted to substitute bureaucratic administration for patient atheist work.

"In the oblast, as in Turkmenia in general, there is still not enough special literature on questions of atheist education. Vivid movies on these themes or about the fraternity and equality of Soviet people of different nationalities are screened only rarely in the republic. However, there are things which ought to be shown. For instance, for the people's education alone we have the following eloquent figures: 349 schools operate in the oblast in the Turkmen language, 80 in the Uzbek language, 12 in Russian, 12 in Kazakh and 14 schools provide tuition for children in a mixture of languages. You can study in any of them as you wish! The working people of the Tashauzskiy oasis receive newspapers and magazines in 26 languages of the country's peoples. And again: Last year alone more than 300 mixed marriages were recorded in the oblast. One would think that these facts are worthy of artistic embodiment.

"Here is yet another serious problem which demands our attention: Religious survivals still do not always encounter a resolute rebuff from certain communists. Moreover, sometimes communists themselves participate in the performance of religious rites and permit harmful customs to penetrate their own families. And party organizations tolerate this.

"These and other omissions were recently discussed in detail at an obkom bureau session and then at an oblast party aktiv meeting. Emphasis was placed on intensifying communists' activity in the struggle against vestiges of the past and raising the theoretical standards of ideological cadres. There are still many cultural enlightenment workers in villages without any specialized education. They are often unable to recognize what is good and what is evil in old customs and do not understand which ritual harbors the most harmful roots of national narrowmindedness. Or--and this is the main thing--how to assert new and truly Soviet and international ceremonies in life. The obkom has demanded that raykoms radically improve their work with these cadres.

"...From ancient times Turkmens have had the custom of treating anyone who stops near their house as a welcome guest. Our socialist way of life has expanded this rule and has elevated the friendship of the Soviet peoples to one of our main principles. The bright feelings of internationalism are a vivid sign of the Soviet character. And this is our strength."

BRIEFS

PERSIAN LITERATURE IN KAZAKHSTAN--Alma-Ata, April 3, TASS--A collection "Persian Humour" was issued in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan. The local population have long been reading Persian literature in their native language. Books of stories, verses by classical poets and Firdausi's poem "Shahnama" have been translated. A defining dictionary "Arab-Persian Words in the Kazakh Language" was recently published. It includes some 3,000 Arab and Persian words which are used in the literary and everyday language of the Kazakhs. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD]

NEW TRADE UNION--Moscow, April 3, TASS--The country's 30th trade union has been set up, uniting workers in instrument making, writes the Soviet English-language newspaper MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The new union has emerged from the engineering workers' trade union, which had a membership of over 5,600,000. Instrument making is among the leading industries in the Soviet economy. Dozens of new professions have sprung up in it during the last few years, making it necessary to elaborate new conditions for labour remuneration and protection, and for professional training of the workers. The constituent congress of the new trade union endorsed the charter and elected the central committee and other leading bodies. Anatoliy Rybakov, a turner from the Moscow machine-tool building plant, who has much experience in public life, was elected chairman of the central committee. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD]

UKRAINIAN TEACHERS SOCIETY--The Ukraine's Pedagogic Society with nearly 500,000 members has been entrusted with honorable and responsible tasks. The experience accumulated and tasks for further improving training and educational work and the development of pedagogic science in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions were discussed recently by the delegates to the sixth congress of the Ukraine's Pedagogic Society. A report was delivered by Yarmachenko, Presidium chairman of the society's council. The congress was addressed by Marinich, Ukrainian minister of education, and Kovalchuk, chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education. Taking part in the congress proceedings were Rudich, Science and Educational Institutions Department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and guests from union republics. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU]

ARTICLE EXAMINES EFFORTS TO MAKE CONSTRUCTION MORE EFFICIENT

LD031027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 79 p 2 LD

[Article by A. Yakovlev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Construction Main Administration for Economic Planning and candidate of economic sciences: "How To Develop the Experiment"]

[Text] It is well known that the rate and balance of the development of the entire economy depend largely on the state of affairs in capital construction. But then what happens is that collectives creating new enterprises quite often do not cope with their targets. What are the reasons for the lag? There are many of them. The main one is unbalanced planning and imperfect evaluation indicators. For instance, take this year's plan for capital construction. It also is not fully balanced against manpower and material and technical resources.

The lag begins with unrealistic planning of volumes of contract work. To be convinced of this let us examine the targets for the three main ministries. Compared with last year, targets for the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises are to increase 8 percent, those for the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction are to increase 14.9 percent, and those for the USSR Ministry of Construction 13.7 percent. The large growth for the two latter ministries is obvious. Thus in Smolenskaya, Bryanskaya, Ivanovskaya, Pskovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts, the Tatarskaya ASSR and several others it is planned to increase the work volume by over 30 percent. In all, half the subdivisions in the three abovementioned ministries are excessively overloaded. To cope with the additional volumes, even if the targets for labor productivity growth are fulfilled, it is essential to recruit about 150,000 more workers. In other words, to create from scratch about 75 large-scale trusts. But to do this in just 1 year is a difficult task, particularly with a shortage of worker cadres.

Why do such unrealistic plans appear? People close to capital construction say that the system of shaping capital investment and construction and installation work plans is to blame. For instance, shaping of the plan for the current year began long before the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan. At that time every client together with the corresponding section of the USSR Gosplan prepared a draft decision for the directive organs on the development of his sector. At first glance this approach seems sensible. But it is frequently forgotten that these programs must be closely linked with the long-term plans for the national economy and each sector and economic region and must be balanced among themselves. And since we do not have such programs yet, the draft decisions are prepared on the principle of "ask for more." When the time comes to make up the plan, it transpires that requests considerably exceed the real potential.

And what does the state obtain from this? Let's look at the potential of the USSR Ministry of Construction. According to all the decisions included in the 5-year plan, the ministry's subsections were to have carried out work worth R6,945 million this year. In actual fact the year's target which, according to the USSR Gosplan's calculations, accords with the proportions of the national economy's development for the 5-year plan was approved at R5,903 million. As we can see, the requirements "squirreled away" [zalozhennyy] by the client-ministries in the contractor's 5-year plan are over R1 billion. At the same time approximately 40,000 more workers are needed to fulfill even the set target for the current year.

Today you frequently hear it said--this opinion is particularly current in the USSR Gosplan and Gosstroy--that it is inconvenient for the construction workers to have a realistic program. Why? Overstated volumes of contract work produce more material resources, it is claimed. If we proceed from the current system of earmarking materials per R1 billion of construction and installation work, then this sorry natural law can indeed by observed. But when the amount earmarked begins to be distributed among projects in accordance with their plans and estimates, it emerges that approximately 5-10 percent of resources are lacking.

Under these conditions two paths are open to the construction workers. The first is to work at all projects included in the year's plan and painfully "rob Peter to pay Paul." The second, more correct, path is to concentrate resources on the most important construction projects. But who is to say which project is unnecessary? After all, each has its own master and guardian and patron who will waste no time enlisting the controlling organs. And the latter will put into motion the levers of administrative and other influence. So the whole thing starts all over again [i vse rozvrashchayetsya na krugi svoya]. Thus the acute deficit of manpower and the chronic shortage of material and technical resources, reposing firmly on an unrealistic program of subcontract work, develop into unrestrained fragmentation of forces and funds and ultimately become uncompleted construction.

What is the way out? Belorussian construction workers seem to have suggested it. The end result of the contract organizations' activity is the commissioning of finished capacities and projects. Consequently, the planning and economic system must orient construction and installation workers and clients toward reducing the time taken to erect these projects to the minimum and accelerating their commissioning. The Belorussian experiment was aimed at this. The first to begin planning and considering their work in terms of marketable output, the Belourssian construction workers have proven the undoubted effectiveness of the path they have chosen. Many organizations are now working by this method.

Profit from the sale of finished projects becomes the sole source of financial prosperity. Accounts between client and contractor are settled only for totally completed and commissioned enterprises, complexes and phases. The system of settling accounts in stages is being abolished. In some cases the contractor takes a loan from the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments to install the project and repays it after completing the work and receiving the money from the client. In addition, the contractor is given the right to divide the volume of work into years depending on the technological consistency of the project and not on the financing plan and the availability of funds from the client, as is usually done now.

And so everything would seem to be well. But let's look at the indicators of, for instance, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Construction, which has been conducting the experiment for 2 years now. If work is assessed by the marketable output indicator, it may be deemed satisfactory. For instance, last year the ministry commissioned 20 more production facilities than in 1976. The volume of uncompleted construction was reduced by R23 million and the number of projects being installed simultaneously was reduced by 8 percent.

You get a completely different picture if you assess labor by the gross output indicator. The ministry's construction and installation organizations spent R32 million less last year than in 1976. Several economic indicators also "deteriorated." As we can see, the volume and finished construction indicators are totally incapable of coexisting. [paragraph continues]

It would be logical to abandon the gross output indicator as soon as possible and transfer to the planning of marketable output. But a serious obstacle caused by the same unbalanced planning again arises on the path of practical implementation of this measure.

Let us turn again to the Lithuanian construction workers' practical experience. Last year they commissioned 38 out of a planned 40 production facilities. Two facilities were not commissioned because of lack of equipment. Let us hope that for this reason the USSR Ministry of Construction as a whole failed to commission 31 projects last year. It emerges that the Belorussian experiment is suffering from the plans' lack of balance.

I would also like to draw attention to the following point. To make up for the two abovementioned facilities the Lithuanian construction workers commissioned, over and above the plan, a butter production shop in Kapsukas, a wholemilk substitute shop in Utena, and several complexes for cattle. Should they be scolded or praised for this? I think such initiative must be encouraged by every means. But if the planned capacities are not commissioned through the fault of the construction workers, then making up for it by the above-plan commissioning of other projects cannot be justified. In addition, the client as well as the head enterprise and the machinebuilding ministry producing the basic manufacturing equipment and the USSR Gossnab organizations supplying auxiliary equipment must, together with the contractor, be no less answerable for the on-schedule completion of the installation of production capacities. And their responsibility must be not only moral but material. Therefore it is expedient for the client and even for the machinebuilding ministry to plan marketable construction output. Then their responsibility will become real.

The system of material incentives has not been fully thought out. Today output at projects nearing completion is considerably lower than at projects at the groundwork stage--again we see here the negative role of the "gross output indicator." As I have already said, the Lithuanian construction workers are concentrating on projects nearing completion. This has an adverse effect on output measured in rubles and the amount of profit. As a result, the ministry's contribution to the material incentive funds was almost R1 million short. And if amounts in rubles diminish, profits fall also. This year, for example, the union ministry was forced to plan for the Lithuanian construction workers a profit figure R10 million less than that obtained in 1977.

And here is an interesting fact. The gradual reduction in overall profit with the volume of assimilated funds as the current main indicator is not the result of bad work by contract organizations. This is a characteristic trend for capital construction as a whole. The fact is that the current estimated prices are obsolete. For example, in the past 10 years additional expenditure in the subunits of our ministry has increased by R82 million--all because of increased prices for materials, structures and articles. If you add unrecoverable expenditure on the transport of workers and materials in connection with the changing geographical location of projects, and also expenditure on granting various privileges and increased bank credit repayments, then it turns out that the estimated cost of constructed projects is almost 10 percent too low. In other words, construction workers are spending much more than they get from the client. Of course, construction workers are obliged to effect an all-round reduction of nonproductive expenditure on the construction of projects and to fight to save resources. But a more accurate account must be kept of capital investments in each project under construction. In fact, this year Lithuanian construction workers will manage to retain certain self-financing conditions. But how can the experiment be carried further if its economic foundation is slipping away?

Clearly, immediate measures are needed. First of all, the USSR Gosstroy must recalculate the prices as soon as possible this year and amend the estimates at least of those organizations which are working under the Belorussian experiment. Prices must always reflect socially necessary expenditure: This is one of the basic laws of financial autonomy.

The experiment being conducted by the Belorussian, Lithuanian and certain other construction workers is in the stage of formation. And before embarking on its mass introduction it is expedient to consolidate it in legal and organizational terms. It is a long time since the experiment began. I think that the USSR Gosstroy will analyze the course of the experiment in order to eliminate the defects and develop all the positive elements.

DONETSK RALLY CALLS FOR MORE COALMINERS, MINE BUILDERS

AU021040 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A rally of frontranking coalminers and members of the republic's shock detachments named after the 60th Ukrainian Komsomol anniversary and after the 23d Komsomol Congress was held in Donetsk today. Representatives of all generations of the glorious miners' guards gathered in the hall of the Yunost youth palace.

It was stated at the rally that the Stakhanovite traditions taking root in the enthusiasm of the heroes of the first 5-year periods had been continued worthily. The 37 mines built within a short time in the fifties in the Donetsk steppes gave striking evidence of selflessness and courage, and won for the Ukraine's Komsomol the Lenin Order. More than 700 volunteers have now arrived with Komsomol travel orders in Donetskaya Oblast from Kievskaya, Odesskaya, Khersonskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya and other Ukrainian oblasts and have been successfully engaged as miners and builders of new coal enterprises. Patronage of the coal industry has always been a matter of vital importance for the Komsomol.

The rally participants addressed an appeal to the republic's youths to redouble the ranks of miners and mine builders.

The rally participants were addressed by Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Donetskiy Obkom first secretary; Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; and (Plokhin), Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee secretary.

BRIEFS

TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION--Tyumen oilfields extracted 66 million tons of oil in the first quarter, a little over 9 million tons more than in the same period last year. More than two-thirds of it came from Nizhnevartovsk workers. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3 APRIL

LD040704 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 3 April reports that in Alma-Ata farmers of Chimkentskaya Oblast have completed sowing spring grains. Sowing was completed in Dzhambulskaya Oblast the previous day. Sowing on the final thousands of hectares is in progress in Alma-Atinskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblasts. Fieldwork in south Kazakhstan is going faster than usual. Sowing of corn and sugar beet continues, and vegetables are being planted.

At 0500 GMT the radio adds that in Kazakhstan Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya oblasts began fieldwork today. Sowing of spring grains is nearing completion in the south of the republic.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that machine operators in Rostovskaya Oblast have already sown crops on one-third of the area on the Don. In the southern regions where early sowing has already been completed, fields are being prepared for sowing sunflower and corn. In Omsk 29,000 tractors will be working in the fields. Over 600 sowing complexes have been created and they will have to sow grain crops on almost 2.5 million hectares.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that almost all machinery is ready to go out into the fields at kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Omskaya Oblast.

At 1100 GMT the radio says that Belgorod machine operators have begun selective harrowing of winter fallow. Over 400 mechanized complexes have been set up here. It adds that Altay is receiving a lot of agricultural machinery at the moment and tractor builders in Minsk, Vladimir and Pavlodar are fulfilling their plans. "However, not all the Siberians' orders are being carried out in time. The Odessa is delaying the dispatch of plows and harrows. The Kemerovo production association Azot and the Krasnouralskiy copper smelting combine which supply mineral fertilizers are coping badly with the spring orders of the Altay grain growers."

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that a Buryatskiy Obkom plenum held today determined further ways of improving agricultural methods and increasing production of grain and feed at the republic's farms. It has been decided to raise grain production to 600,000 tons by the end of this 5-year plan and to significantly increase yields of grain, potato and feed crops. High appraisal was given to the work of Buryat selectionists for creating a new spring wheat strain--Buryatskaya-34--which is distinguished by high yield and resistance to flattening and drought. This is very important in the Siberian conditions. The radio adds that spring crops have been shown on the first 30,000 hectares in Armenia at rates which are three times faster than last spring. Farmers have pledged to complete sowing 10-15 days ahead of schedule.

UKRAINE SOWING PROCEEDING DESPITE WEATHER CONDITIONS

AU041000 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 4 April says that the Ukraine spring sowing campaign has thus far encompassed 18 oblasts. The area sown with spring crops is now close to 1.3 million hectares. The first 200,000 hectares have been sown with annual grasses. Mass corn sowing will begin shortly. Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 4 April adds that "in central and a number of western oblasts the republic's agricultural workers are carrying out spring field operations under complex weather conditions. Today they began to sow early spring crops on the 2 millionth hectares of land. The examples of highly productive engagement of equipment have been set by many sowing machine crews in Zaporozhskaya, Khersonskaya and Zakarpatskaya oblasts."

PROGRESS-5 TRANSPORTER SEPARATES FROM SALYUT COMPLEX

LD031808 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, April 3, TASS--The automatic transport ship Progress-5 was separate from the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 at 19 hours the minutes Moscow time today after the completion of the programme of the joint flight.

During the joint flight that lasted for 21 days, the crew of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32-Progress-5 carried out a vast volume of work. The ship Progress-5 was unloaded, the utilized equipment of the station Salyut-6 was dismantled and carried to the cargo compartment of the transport ship.

The necessary operations for repair and prophylactic work with the joint power plant of the Salyut-6 station were carried out with the use of the transport ship. The capacities of the station were refilled with more oxydizer from the tanks of the transport ship.

Two corrections of the trajectory of the movement of the orbital complex were made on March 30 and April 2 with the use of the engine of the Progress-5 ship.

After all the planned work was carried out, the transport ship Progress-5 was undocked from the orbital complex. The undocking was controlled by specialists of the Flight Control Centre and by Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin. The ship Progress-5 was put into the regime of autonomous flight.

The cosmonauts continue working on board of the research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32. They feel well.

PHYSICIST ON NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

LD031356 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Correspondent's interview with Dr Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy; date and place of interview not specified--English translation read by announcers]

[Excerpts] [Question] As a nuclear physicist you have been directly involved in creating nuclear power plants in the USSR. Will you highlight the development of nuclear energetics (?here)?

[Answer] The first nuclear power plant at Obninsk had a capacity of only 5 megawatts. Today the USSR has nuclear stations with a capacity of 1,500 megawatts.

So far the development of the nuclear power industry here has been based on conventional reactors, not breeder reactors. Soviet specialists have made fine progress in creating and improving the reactors. Conventional reactors are installed at large nuclear projects at Kursk, Chernobyl and other places. They have capacities of 1,000 megawatts but calculations show that one such reactor may have an even greater capacity.

However, the nuclear power industry in this country will be eventually based on breeder reactors. Only such reactors will enable the industry to develop sufficiently fast and on a large enough scale since they will use in their fuel cycle not only uranium 235 but actually the whole of natural uranium, that is both the nonfissionable isotope uranium 238 and thorium. The Soviet Union is already operating breeder reactors, say at Obninsk and Dmitrevgrad. The city of Shevchenko is also using a dual purpose nuclear plant equipped with a breeder reactor, the fist facility of this kind in the world. The station desalinates water from the Caspian Sea as well as generates power.

Before the end of 1980 we plan to put into operation the third unit of a nuclear power project in Beloyarsk based on a breeder reactor with a capacity of 600 megawatts. I must add that in their research into breeder reactors Soviet scientists cooperate with their counterparts in the United States. The joint work is already giving definite results.

[Question] Are underground nuclear explosions used in the Soviet Union for economic needs?

[Answer] Yes, they are. Using underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes we have learned to increase output of oil in layers that have been almost depleted, and in a desert in an old dry riverbed a huge water reservoir has been created with the help of such a blast: It's 330 feet deep and supplies water to the adjacent locality. Geologists use underground nuclear explosions to study underground strata. Blasts were made to create several experimental underground storage reservoirs for gas and oil. Blasts can be also carried out to create strings of water reservoirs along the upper reaches of mountains rivers in the Soviet Union. In this way underground nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes have many economic uses.

[Question] With nuclear energetics developing so fast what are the safeguards against radiation hazards here?

[Answer] Well, in the Soviet Union we apply very stringent rules for the distribution and operation of nuclear installations. Each operating reactor has practically a foolproof system of safeguards in cases of accident. The safeguards in such a system are installed in three or four stages: Controlled uses of nuclear energy, uses that are limited by scientifically motivated standards, present no radiation hazards. We have carried out a series of observations, some of them in the area of the Novovoronezh nuclear power plant. We examined soil, plant life, the water in the nearby Don River and the air in the locality several years before the station was put into service. Further examinations have been carried out each successive year. There has been no rise in radiation levels. The picture is the same around the other nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union.

ATOMIC POWER STATIONS 'COMPLETELY SAFE' IN USSR

LD040306 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is building a number of atomic power stations. Experts predict that in the not too distant future atomic power stations will meet all electricity needs in the European part of the Soviet Union which contains some of the country's biggest industrial centers. Some of the latest Soviet atomic stations have the capacity of 4.6 million kilowatts. The stations are powered by big Soviet-made reactors.

Over the past 20 years, we have become convinced of the tangible advantages offered by atomic power stations as compared to conventional generating stations burning coal, oil or natural gas. Soviet atomic scientists have made our atomic stations practically completely safe, for the environment and for people. One of this country's leading specialists in this field is Deputy Chairman of the Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy Igor Morokhov. This is what he says about the problem of safety of atomic generating stations.

[Morokhov--begin recording in Russian fading to translation] When an atomic station is operated in strict conformity with technical norms and regulations it causes far less damage to the environment than a coal burning station, for example, said Igor Morokhov. We in the Soviet Union have scientifically substantiated norms and rules of radiation protection which have to be observed in designing, building and operating atomic stations. Atomic power stations which operate, and which are being built, in the Soviet Union have perfect systems of radiation protection. This makes them totally safe, both for people and for the environment. Soviet safety norms and technical regulations, which apply to the components and equipment of atomic stations, simply rule out any accident which may lead to an escape of radioactivity. We have no secrets in this field. I can say that half of the money assigned for building an atomic station goes for building a reliable system of radiation protection, which consists of several echelons and is fully automated to make it absolutely reliable. This to my mind is the most essential aspect of the problem.

In our system of socialist economic planning we try to make a balanced use of all the available energy sources, including the peaceful atom. We in the Soviet Union expect that by the year 2,000 atomic power stations will meet about 20 percent of the total energy needs. This offers an important contribution to solving our energy problem as a whole. The Soviet Union also helps build atomic power stations in other countries. Igor Morokhov stressed that all these stations incorporate Soviet experience of ensuring radiation safety, and he also said radiation safety measures are an indispensable part of budgeting for such projects.